



SKRIPSI – ME141501

***REDESIGN JALUR SISTEM PERPIPAAN DARI
BOILER MENUJU STEAM TURBINE AKIBAT
PRESSURE DROP DAN HEAT LOSS DI PG.
GEMPOLKREP MOJOKERTO***

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Fakultas Teknologi Kelautan
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Surabaya 2016**



FINAL PROJECT – ME-141501

**REDESIGN OF BOILER'S PIPING SYSTEMS TO
THE STEAM TURBINE DUE TO PRESSURE DROP
AND HEAT LOSS IN PG. GEMPOLKREP
MOJOKERTO**

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Surabaya 2016**

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

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Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Salah Satu Syarat
Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Teknik
pada
Bidang Studi *Fluid Machinery and System* (MMS)
Program Studi S-1 Jurusan Teknik Sistem Perkapalan
Fakultas Teknologi Kelautan
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SURABAYA
JUNI, 2016

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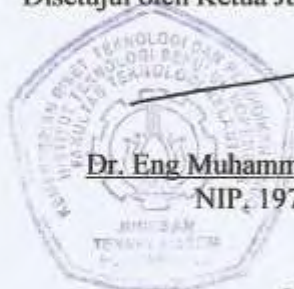
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ABSTRAK

Pabrik gula (PG) Gempolkrep adalah salah satu pabrik penghasil gula yang terletak di daerah Mojokerto. Jalur sistem perpipaan dari boiler menuju turbin uap di Pabrik Gula ini teridentifikasi mengalami *pressure drop* dan *heat loss* yang cukup tinggi, sehingga tekanan dan suhu masuk turbin menjadi menurun. *Pressure drop* dan *heat loss* tersebut akan dijadikan bahan permasalahan yang akan diteliti pada penulisan skripsi ini. Sistem perpipaan akan didesain ulang dengan memperpendek jalur pipa pada sistem distribusi untuk mengurangi *pressure drop* dan mengganti bahan isolasi yang digunakan untuk mengurangi *heat loss* yang terjadi. Jalur sistem perpipaan selanjutnya akan dianalisa terkait nilai *pressure drop* dan *heat loss* yang terjadi sebelum proses redesain maupun setelah proses redesain. *Pressure drop* pada jalur redesain menurun 1.53 kg/cm² dibanding jalur *existing*. Nilai tersebut membuat tekanan masuk menuju turbin mengalami peningkatan sebesar 8.8%. Suhu uap rata-rata masuk turbin pada jalur redesain naik 22.935 °C dibanding jalur *existing*, dengan prosentase kenaikan 7.05%. Nilai tersebut membuktikan bahwa proses redesain pada jalur sistem perpipaan di PG Gempolkrep Mojokerto lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan jalur *existing*.

Kata kunci : Boiler, *heat loss*, *pressure drop*, turbin

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ABSTRACT

Gempolkrep is one of the factories producing sugar which is located in Mojokerto. Boiler's strip piping system to the steam turbine at this Sugar Factory is identified to have quite high pressure drop and heat loss so that the pressure and turbine inlet temperature is lowered. Pressure drop and heat loss reduction will be used as the issues to be studied in the thesis. The piping system will be redesigned by shortening the pipeline distribution system to reduce pressure drop. Replacing the insulation materials will be used to reduce heat loss that occurs. Trails piping systems will be analyzed related to the value of pressure drop and heat loss that occurs before or after redesign process. Pressure drop on the redesign decreased 1.53 kg/cm^2 compared to the existing line. These conditions make the inlet pressure to the turbine increased by 8.8%. The temperature average of the inlet steam turbine on redesign rise 22.935°C than the existing line or had 7.05% percentage of increase. This value proved that redesigning the piping system pathways in PG Gempolkrep Mojokerto makes the process more effective than the existing line.

Key word: *Boiler, heat loss, pressure drop, turbine*

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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1 Latar Belakang

Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep merupakan salah satu pabrik gula terbesar di wilayah Jawa Timur yang berada di bawah naungan PTPN X dengan kapasitas produksi sebesar 6500 kg/hari. Pabrik gula mempunyai 3 buah *boiler* sebagai penghasil uap dalam proses produksinya. Masing-masing bisa menghasilkan uap sebesar 75 ton/jam, 75 ton/jam dan 30 ton/jam. Tekanan dari uap yang diproduksi oleh *boiler* adalah 21 kg/cm² dengan temperatur sekitar 350 °C yang seterusnya akan disuplai menuju turbin uap.

Permasalahan yang timbul adalah *boiler* menghasilkan tekanan sebesar 21 kg/cm² untuk menggerakkan turbin, namun tekanan yang masuk ke turbin uap hanya sebesar 17 kg/cm². Penurunan tekanan yang terjadi diakibatkan karena adanya tekanan dan panas yang hilang pada jalur distribusi tersebut, sehingga menyebabkan turbin tidak bekerja dengan optimal.

Solusi dari permasalahan yang timbul dapat diselesaikan dengan merencanakan jalur distribusi baru, pemilihan ulang material pipa, serta pemilihan ulang material dan tebal isolasi. Tujuannya agar semua batasan yang diisyaratkan oleh *client request* dapat terpenuhi untuk menjamin keberlangsungan proses produksi, serta keamanan dan keselamatan personel dan materiil. Sehingga desain ulang pada penelitian ini bisa dijadikan acuan dasar rekomendasi bagi pihak PG Gempolkrep untuk mengatasi permasalahan yang terjadi terkait *pressure drop* dan *heat loss*.

1.2 Perumusan Masalah

Berdasarkan latar belakang masalah, diperlukan perancangan instalasi jalur sistem perpipaan dari keluaran boiler menuju turbin uap yang lebih optimal. Oleh karena itu didapat perumusan masalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Bagaimana menentukan jalur perpipaan yang optimal dari *outlet boiler* menuju *inlet* turbin uap untuk meminimalisir penurunan tekanan dan panas yang hilang?
- b) Berapa besar nilai tekanan dan panas yang hilang pada jalur *redesign* dibandingkan dengan jalur *existing*?

1.3 Batasan Masalah

Untuk memperjelas proses pengerjaan dan mempermudah pemahaman dari masalah yang diungkapkan, maka berikut batasan masalah yang diperlukan :

- a) Jalur perpipaan yang dianalisa pada tugas akhir ini dari *outlet boiler* menuju *inlet* turbin uap.
- b) Perencanaan *support piping* dan analisa stress pipa tidak diperhitungkan secara detail.
- c) Jenis material isolasi yang digunakan adalah *mineral wool*.
- d) Fluida yang mengalir dalam pipa adalah *steam*.

1.4 Tujuan

Adapun tujuan dari penulisan tugas akhir ini adalah:

- a) Melakukan *redesign* jalur perpipaan dari *outlet boiler* menuju *inlet* turbin uap untuk meminimalisir penurunan tekanan dan panas yang hilang.
- b) Menghitung besar nilai tekanan dan panas yang hilang pada jalur *redesign* dibandingkan dengan jalur *existing*.

1.5 Manfaat

Adapun manfaat yang dapat diambil dari hasil penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut:

- a) Laporan tugas akhir ini dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan kerja dan produksi perusahaan.
- b) Menambah wawasan dalam bidang sistem perpipaan mengenai *pressure drop* maupun *heat loss* pada sistem perpipaan.

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BAB II

TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

2.1. Sistem Pemipaan

Sistem pemipaan merupakan sistem yang digunakan untuk mengalirkan fluida dari suatu tempat ke tempat lain. Sistem pemipaan terdiri dari gabungan pipa-pipa yang memiliki panjang total relative pendek dan digunakan untuk mengalirkan fluida dari suatu peralatan ke peralatan lainnya yang beroperasi pada suatu *plant*. Sistem pemipaan sangat dibutuhkan dalam menunjang suatu plant atau sistem yang ada pada suatu proses industri maupun non industri.

2.1.1. Pemilihan Material

Pemilihan material pipa dalam sistem perpipaan dikelompokkan menurut jenis material dan penggunaannya berdasarkan suhu kerja, seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Lampiran A. Selain berdasarkan suhu, pemilihan material juga dapat dilakukan menurut jenis fluida yang akan dialirkan, yaitu pada tingkat korosifitasnya. Korosi menjadi salah satu masalah yang sangat lazim terjadi pada boiler. Bahkan dapat dikatakan bahwa, tidak ada boiler yang tidak mengalami korosi. Karena boiler menggunakan media kerja air yang jika tidak diperhatikan, akan sangat mudah mengkorosi pipa-pipa boiler. Hal ini tentu sangat berkaitan dengan nilai kekasaran pipa, dimana nilai kekasaran sangat berpengaruh pada besar atau kecilnya tekanan hilang yang terjadi.

2.1.2. Tebal Minimum Pipa

Salah satu tahapan penting dalam mendesain sebuah sistem perpipaan setelah dimensi (diameter) pipa, adalah menghitung

ketebalan pipa. Dimana ketebalan pipa hasil perhitungan digunakan untuk memilih *schedule* pipa yang ada di pasaran. Tebal pipa merupakan salah satu faktor agar sistem perpipaan dapat bekerja sesuai fungsinya dengan aman. Berikut formula untuk menghitung ketebalan pipa menurut ASME-B31.1, 2001:

$$t_m = \frac{PD_o}{2(SE+PY)} + A \dots\dots\dots (2.1)$$

Dimana: t_m = Tebal minimum pipa, in.

P = Tekanan desain, psi

D_o = Diameter luar pia, in.

S = Stress yang diizinkan psi, per *tables in ASME Section II*, Lampiran A.

E = *Basic Quality Factors for Longitudinal Weld Joints*, Lampiran A.

Y = *Values of coefficient Y*, Lampiran A.

A = Ketebalan tambahan, in.

2.2 Sifat-Sifat Fluida

Fluida memiliki beberapa sifat yang dapat mempengaruhi gerakan fluida seperti viskositas, debit aliran, laju aliran, densitas, dan lain sebagainya. Suhu dan tekanan sangat berpengaruh terhadap sifat fluida yang dialirkan pada suatu sistem perpipaan, sehingga dalam mendesain suatu sistem perpipaan sifat-sifat tersebut perlu diperhatikan.

2.2.1 Bilangan Reynolds (Re)

Hasil dari percobaan *Osborne Reynold* menunjukkan bahwa *laminar* atau *turbulen*-nya suatu aliran dalam pipa tergantung pada diameter, kerapatan, viskositas dan kecepatan aliran dari

fluida yang mengalir. Nilai dari empat kombinasi tersebut dinyatakan dengan angka yang tak berdimensi, yang disebut *reynold number*. Berikut persamaan *reynold number* menurut *Osborne Reynold*:

$$Re = \frac{VD\rho}{\mu} \dots\dots\dots (2.2)$$

Dengan,

$$v = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \dots\dots\dots (2.3)$$

Sehingga,

$$Re = \frac{VD}{v} \dots\dots\dots (2.4)$$

Dimana: V = kecepatan fluida yang mengalir (m/s).

D = diameter dalam pipa (m).

ρ = massa jenis fluida (kg/m³).

v = viskositas kinematik fluida (m²/s).

μ = viskositas dynamic (kg/m.s)

Untuk keperluan teknik, aliran fluida didalam pipa biasanya diusahakan *laminar*, dengan kata lain nilai *Reynold number* kurang dari 2000. Aliran tersebut dikatakan *turbulen* jika nilai *reynold number* lebih dari 4000. Dimana terdapat nilai diantara kedua ketentuan tersebut merupakan zona kritis dan zona transisi.

2.2.2. Faktor Gesekan

Faktor gesekan di dalam pipa sangat dipengaruhi oleh *reynold number* dan nilai e/D , dimana nilai tersebut juga dipengaruhi oleh distribusi kecepatan pada aliran. Nilai dari faktor gesekan dapat diketahui dengan persamaan menurut *Swamee-Jain* yang digunakan langsung untuk memecah persamaan *Darcy-Weisbach* pada faktor gesekan (f) dalam pipa

dengan aliran penuh. Berikut persamaan untuk factor gesekan menurut *Swamee-Jain*:

$$f = 0.25 \left[\log \left(\frac{e}{3.7} + \frac{5.74}{Re^{0.9}} \right) \right]^{-2} \dots\dots\dots (2.5)$$

Dimana : e = kekasaran material pipa
 D = diameter dalam pipa (m)
 Re = *reynold number*

2.2.3. Rumus *Pressure Drop*

Pressure drop merupakan perbedaan tekanan antara tekanan fluida masuk pipa dan keluar pipa yang disebabkan oleh hambatan aliran. Misalnya kekasaran permukaan dalam pipa, gesekan fluida dengan permukaan pipa, panjang pipa, diameter pipa maupun kecepatan aliran fluida. Untuk menghitung perbedaan tekanan antara sisi masuk pipa dan sisi keluar pipa pada fluida berbentuk gas (*incompressible liquids*) dapat menggunakan persamaan menurut Geankoplis, C.J., 1993 berikut ini:

$$P_1^2 - P_2^2 = \frac{4f\Delta LG^2RT}{DM} \dots\dots\dots (2.6)$$

Dimana : P_1 = tekanan awal (pa)
 P_2 = tekanan akhir (pa)
 R = koefisien 8314.3 J/kg mol K atau
 1545.3 ft lb_f/lb mol °R
 M = *molecular weight* (*steam* = 18.016
 kg/kg mol)
 ΔL = panjang pipa (m)
 T = *temperature* (K)
 D = *inside diameter* (m)

G = rate (kg/s m²)

f = friction factor

2.2.4. Kerugian Pada Perubahan Geometri (*minor losses*)

Minor losses merupakan kerugian yang terjadi apabila ukuran pipa, bentuk penampang atau arah aliran berubah. Umumnya hal ini disebabkan juga oleh komponen-komponen pada pipa seperti katup, *elbow*, dan lain-lain. Secara umum kerugian ini dapat dihitung dengan persamaan menurut Geankoplis, C.J., 1993 berikut ini:

$$h_f = K_f \frac{v^2}{2} \dots\dots\dots (2.7)$$

Dimana : h_f = kerugian pada perubahan geometri (m)

K_f = koefisien pengecilan pipa

v = kecepatan aliran fluida air (m/s).

Hasil dari persamaan 2.7 merupakan hasil dalam satuan meter, oleh karena itu nilai yang didapatkan harus dikonversikan ke dalam satuan tekanan dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$\Delta P = \rho \cdot h_f \dots\dots\dots (2.8)$$

Dimana : ρ = densitas (kg/m³)

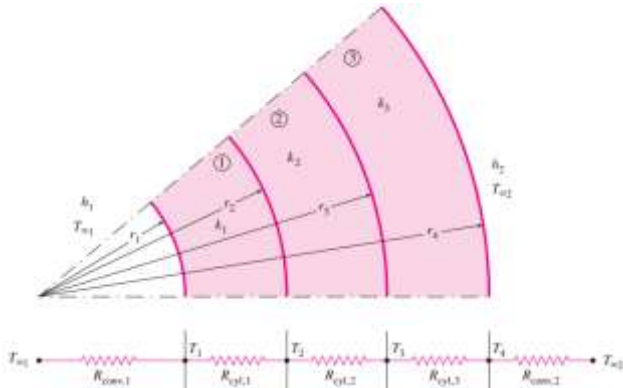
h_f = kerugian pada perubahan geometri (m)

2.3 Perpindahan Panas

Perpindahan panas dapat terjadi dalam tiga proses, yaitu konduksi, konveksi, dan radiasi. Perpindahan panas yang terjadi melalui proses konduksi dapat diaplikasikan pada suatu pipa yang memiliki lapisan lebih dari satu.

2.3.1. Konduksi Pada Silinder Berlapis Banyak

Perpindahan panas yang stabil melalui silinder dapat diketahui dengan hanya menambahkan resistansi tambahan untuk setiap lapisan tambahan. Sebagai contoh, tingkat perpindahan panas melalui silinder tiga lapis ditunjukkan pada Gambar 2.6.



Gambar 2.1 Rangkaian tahanan thermal yang mengalir menembus 3 lapisan dimana bagian dalam dan luar lapisan mengalami perpindahan panas secara konveksi

(Sumber: Cengel. Y. A. 2002. “*Heat Transfer Second Edition*”)

$$Q = \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{R_{total}} \dots\dots\dots (2.9)$$

$$R_{total} = R_{conv1} + R_{cyl1} + R_{cyl2} + R_{cyl3} + R_{conv2}$$

$$R_{total} = \frac{1}{h_1 A_1} + \frac{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}{2\pi L k_1} + \frac{\ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}{2\pi L k_2} + \frac{\ln \frac{r_4}{r_3}}{2\pi L k_3} + \frac{1}{h_2 A_4} \dots (2.10)$$

Dimana :

Q = nilai kalor yang diperlukan (*heat loss*) (W)

h_1 = *heat transfer coefficient* permukaan dalam pipa (W/m² °C)

A_1 = luas permukaan perpindahan panas bagian dalam pipa (m²)

h_2 = *heat transfer coefficient* permukaan luar pipa ($\text{W/m}^2 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$)

A_2 = luas permukaan perpindahan panas bagian luar pipa (m^2)

k = konduktivitas *thermal* ($\text{W/m } ^\circ\text{C}$)

2.3.2. Angka Nusselt (*Turbulent Flow in Tubes*)

Bilangan *nusselt* adalah rasio perpindahan panas konveksi dan konduksi normal terhadap batas dalam kasus perpindahan panas pada permukaan fluida. Untuk angka *nusselt* pada aliran *turbulen* dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan rumus pada persamaan 2.11. Dimana nilai n dalam formula pada kondisi panas adalah 0.4 dan 0.3 pada kondisi dingin.

$$Nu = 0.023 Re^{0.8} Pr^n \dots\dots\dots (2.11)$$

(Sumber: Cengel. Y. A. 2002. “*Heat Transfer Second Edition*”)

Dimana : Re = *reynold number*

Pr = *prandtl*

n = 0.4 *for heating* dan 0.3 *for cooling*

2.3.3. Heat Transfer Coefficient

Koefisien perpindahan panas merupakan parameter yang digunakan untuk melakukan perhitungan perpindahan panas yang terjadi secara konveksi. Koefisien ini banyak digunakan dalam ilmu termodinamika dan mekanika. Nilai dari koefisien perpindahan panas dipengaruhi oleh termal konduktivitas material, *nusselt number* dan diameter pipa yang digunakan. Nilai dari *heat transfer coefficient* dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan rumus sebagai berikut :

$$h = \frac{k}{D} Nu \dots\dots\dots (2.12)$$

(Sumber: Cengel. Y. A. 2002. “*Heat Transfer Second Edition*”)

Dimana :

k = *thermal conductivity* (W/mK)

D = *inside diameter* (m)

Nu = *nusselt number*

2.3.4. Rayleigh Number

Jumlah Rayleigh untuk fluida adalah nomor dimensi terkait dengan aliran sebagai konveksi bebas atau konveksi alami. Hal ini menggambarkan hubungan antara daya apung, viskositas dalam cairan fluida, dan nilai Prandtl yang menggambarkan antara momentum difusivitas dan difusivitas termal. Formula untuk mencari nilai dari angka *Rayleigh* dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$Ra_D = \frac{g\beta(T_s - T_\infty)D^3}{\nu^2} Pr \dots\dots\dots (2.13)$$

(Sumber: Cengel. Y. A. 2002. “*Heat Transfer Second Edition*”)

Dimana : g = *gravity* (9.81 m/s^2)

β = $1/T_f$ ($^\circ\text{C}$)

T_s = *T surface (standart temperature
personal protection = 60°C)*

T_∞ = *T ambient* (30°C)

Pr = *prandtl*

D = *outside diameter pipe insulation* (m)

ν = *kinematic viscosity* (m^2/s)

2.3.5. Angka Nusselt (Natural Convection)

Konveksi perpindahan panas alami di permukaan tergantung pada geometri permukaan serta orientasi. Hal ini juga tergantung pada variasi temperature di permukaan dan sifat *thermophysical* dari cairan fluida yang terlibat.^[11] Formula untuk

mencari nilai angka *nusselt* pada kondisi konveksi natural dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut:

$$Nu = \left(0.6 + \frac{0.387 Ra_D^{1/6}}{\left[1 + (0.559/Pr)^{9/16} \right]^{8/27}} \right)^2 \dots\dots (2.14)$$

(Sumber: Cengel. Y. A. 2002. “*Heat Transfer Second Edition*”)

Dimana : Ra_D = *rayleigh number*

Pr = *prandtl*

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BAB III

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Berdasarkan filosofi desain, metodologi perancangan jalur sistem perpipaan dari *outlet boiler* menuju *inlet* tubin uap di PG. Gempolkrep dibuat *dengan* mengelompokkan empat kegiatan besar, yaitu tahap identifikasi masalah, pengumpulan data, pengolahan data, analisa dan kesimpulan.

3.1 Tahap Identifikasi Awal

Tahap identifikasi awal ditujukan untuk mengidentifikasi beberapa permasalahan yang didapatkan pada saat melakukan pengamatan sehingga bisa dilakukan sebuah penelitian.

3.2 Tahap Pengumpulan Data

Tahap pengumpulan data merupakan tahap untuk mengumpulkan data yang berhubungan dengan permasalahan yang didapat. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa data spesifikasi teknis yang diteliti meliputi data karakter fluida, properties material, tekanan, temperatur, dan data rancangan awal untuk penggambaran isometric.

3.3 Tahap pengolahan data

Tahap pengolahan data merupakan tindak lanjut dari pengumpulan data yang telah dilakukan. Tahap ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan hasil dari penelitian. Tahap-tahap pengolahan data antara lain adalah sebagai berikut:

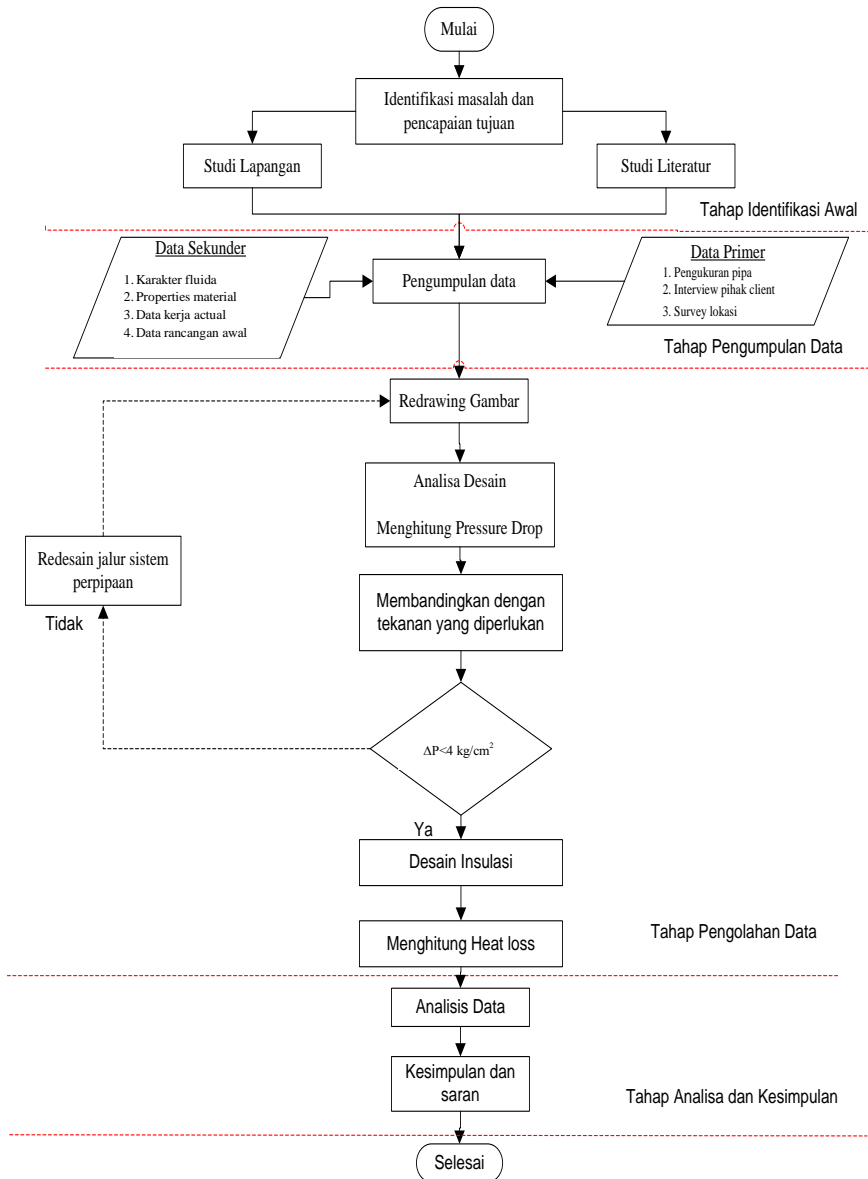
- a) Penggambaran jalur *existing* dan jalur baru (redesain) berupa gambar *isometric* sesuai dengan standart ASME.
- b) Menganalisa hasil desain jalur baru (redesain) terhadap jalur *existing*.

- c) Menghitung besar *pressure drop* dari desain jalur existing maupun jalur baru yang direncanakan.
- d) Membandingkan hasil perhitungan *pressure drop* jalur redesain dibanding jalur existing dan melakukan analisa terkait dengan tekanan yang diperlukan.
- e) Jika Ya, redesain dikatakan sesuai dengan tekanan yang diperlukan, maka akan diteruskan ke langkah selanjutnya.
- f) Jika Tidak, maka dilakukan kembali redesain jalur sistem perpipaan.
 - Merencanakan kembali jalur pipa
 - Menentukan jenis material pipa
 - Menentukan ketebalan pipa
 - Menentukan *fitting* (*tee & reducer*)
- g) Melakukan desain isolasi sistem perpipaan dengan material baru yaitu mineral wool.
- h) Menghitung besar *heat loss* pada jalur baru (redesain).

3.4 Tahap analisa dan kesimpulan

Dilakukan analisis terhadap data-data yang telah diolah atau hasil yang diperoleh pada penelitian dan perhitungan. Dilanjutkan dengan pengambilan kesimpulan serta saran yang ditujukan untuk penelitian selanjutnya dengan obyek penelitian yang lebih luas dan sebagai bahan pertimbangan serta referensi kepada perusahaan untuk dapat diaplikasikan pada sistem perpipaan lain yang memiliki keidentikan.

Berikut merupakan flow chart dari metodologi yang telah disusun:



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BAB IV

ANALISA DATA

4.1. Data Desain

Data yang diperoleh merupakan data kondisi lapangan dari kerja boiler, turbin, serta material pipa yang digunakan di PG. Gempolkrep Mojokerto.

Tabel 4.1 Data Kondisi Kerja

| Jalur pipa | <i>Pressure</i> (kg/cm²) | <i>Suhu</i> (°C) | <i>Steam flow</i> (ton/h) |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <i>Section 1:</i> Yoshimine 1 – HPSH | 20.95 | 350 | 65 |
| <i>Section 2:</i> Yoshimine 2 – HPSH | 20.85 | 348 | 62 |
| <i>Section 3:</i> Cheng-chen – HPSH | 20.87 | 349 | 21.74 |
| <i>Section 4:</i> HPSH – Turbin SHINKO | 17.51 | 330 | 52.31 |
| <i>Section 5:</i> HPSH – Turbin SNM | 17.28 | 320 | 55.16 |

Material pipa yang digunakan pada jalur *existing* merupakan pipa dengan material STBA. Berikut data lengkap mengenai ukuran nominal pipa, diameter, dan data lain terkait spesifikasi material pipa yang digunakan.

Tabel 4.2 Data Material Pipa

| Jalur pipa | NPS | OD (inch) | ID (inch) | Schedule | Thickness (inch) |
|------------|-----|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------------|
| Section 1 | 14 | 14 | 12.5 | 80 | 0.75 |
| Section 2 | 14 | 14 | 12.5 | 80 | 0.75 |
| Section 3 | 10 | 10.75 | 9.562 | 80 | 0.594 |
| Section 4 | 14 | 14 | 12.5 | 80 | 0.75 |
| | 12 | 12.75 | 11.374 | 80 | 0.688 |
| Section 5 | 14 | 14 | 12.5 | 80 | 0.75 |
| | 12 | 12.75 | 11.374 | 80 | 0.688 |

4.2. Pemilihan Material Pipa

Suhu kerja pada sistem perpipaan jalur distribusi uap dari keluaran boiler menuju turbin di PG. Gempolkrep Mojokerto adalah 350 °C. Suhu tersebut dikategorikan pada suhu menengah^[10]. Jenis material yang baik digunakan pada kategori suhu menengah menurut ASME Section II-A adalah pipa dengan material *carbon steel* dengan spesifikasi SA-53 grade B, SA-106 grade B, dan SA-105 grade C, lihat Lampiran A.

Pipa yang digunakan pada proses redesain adalah pipa dengan material *carbon steel* dengan spesifikasi SA-106 grade B. Pemilihan material didasarkan pada ketersediaan barang di pasar Indonesia. Pipa dengan spesifikasi SA-106 grade B merupakan pipa *carbon steel* dengan jenis *seamless pipe* yang umum dan banyak digunakan untuk pendistribusian fluida dengan suhu kerja kategori menengah.

4.3. Pemilihan Material Sambungan Pipa

Sambungan pipa dibagi menjadi dua macam yaitu, *welded component* dan *threaded component*. Sambungan pipa yang digunakan pada perancangan jalur sistem perpipaan redesain

menggunakan sambungan pipa dengan jenis *welded component*. Pemilihan ini didasarkan pada kondisi kerja di lapangan yang membutuhkan kekuatan dan ketahanan terkait kondisi kerja dengan tekanan tinggi. Material sambungan pipa yang digunakan adalah *carbon steel* dengan spesifikasi SA-234 grade WPB, lihat Lampiran A yang mengacu pada ASME Section II.

4.4. Pemilihan Katup

Katup yang digunakan untuk sistem perpipaan distribusi uap pada jalur redesain menggunakan katup sesuai dengan desain *existing*. Hal ini dilakukan terkait rekomendasi pihak pabrik, yaitu memakai katup dengan jenis *globe valve* dengan alasan dapat bekerja pada tekanan dan suhu yang tinggi dan mempunyai kelebihan dapat mengatur aliran dengan baik. Dimensi katup yang digunakan pada desain ini mengacu pada standart ASME B16.10 – *Face to face And End to End Dimensions Of Valves*.

4.5. Ketebalan Minimum Pipa

Ketebalan minimum pipa merupakan hal penting yang perlu diperhatikan pada sebuah sistem perpipaan. Hal ini bertujuan untuk menjaga sistem perpipaan agar dapat bekerja dengan aman dan memenuhi standart kerja yang dianjurkan. Perhatian pada penggunaan tebal minimum di sebuah sistem perpipaan termasuk tunjangan untuk mendapatkan kekuatan mekanik agar suatu sistem perpipaan dapat bekerja dengan jangka waktu yang panjang^[7].

4.5.1 Perhitungan Ketebalan Minimum Pipa

Nilai ketebalan minimum pipa didapatkan dengan menggunakan rumus sesuai dengan persamaan 2.1. Berikut contoh perhitungan minimum tebal pipa yang digunakan pada jalur distribusi uap *section 1*.

$$t_m = \frac{PD_o}{2(SE+PY)} + A$$

$$= 0.122 \text{ in}$$

$$t_m = 3.1 \text{ mm}$$

Hasil dari perhitungan ketebalan minimum pipa pada masing-masing *section* ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.3.

Tabel 4.3 Hasil Perhitungan Ketebalan Minimum Pipa

| Jalur Pipa | D _o (in) | P (psi) | S (psi) | E | Y | t _m (in) | t _m (mm) |
|------------|---------------------|---------|----------|---|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| Section 1 | 14 | 297.98 | 16969.42 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.122 | 3.10 |
| Section 2 | 14 | 296.56 | 16981.02 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.121 | 3.08 |
| Section 3 | 10 | 296.84 | 16975.21 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.087 | 2.21 |
| Section 4 | 14 | 245.78 | 17085.45 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.100 | 2.54 |
| | 12 | 245.78 | 17085.45 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.086 | 2.18 |
| Section 5 | 14 | 249.05 | 17114.45 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.101 | 2.57 |
| | 12 | 249.05 | 17114.45 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.087 | 2.20 |

Dari hasil perhitungan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa pemilihan ketebalan pipa pada perencanaan sistem perpipaan tidak boleh kurang dari nilai ketebalan minimum (t_m) yang tertera pada Tabel 4.3 tersebut. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk memenuhi standart dari ASME B31.1-2001 – *Power Piping*.

4.6. Perencanaan Jalur Pipa Distribusi Baru (Redesain Jalur Existing)

Redesain jalur pipa dilakukan dengan cara memperpendek jalur distribusi sistem perpipaan dan mengganti isolasi yang digunakan. Tujuannya untuk mengurangi panjang dan sambungan pipa dan mengurangi panas yang hilang akibat rusaknya isolasi. Gambar 4.1 merupakan contoh desain ulang dari salah satu jalur pipa distribusi uap dari keluaran boiler menuju turbin uap.

4.7. Perhitungan *Pressure Drop*

4.7.1 Perhitungan *Pressure Drop in Straight Pipe*

Data perhitungan yang akan digunakan sebagai contoh perhitungan merupakan data dari jalur pipa *section 1*. Jalur pipa *section 1* merupakan jalur pipa dari keluaran boiler menuju *High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH)*. Data perhitungan jalur pipa *section 1* ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.4.

Tabel 4.4 Data Perhitungan Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| No. | Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|-----|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | P | 20.95 | kg/cm ² |
| | | 2054493.18 | Pa |
| | <i>Internal design pressure</i> | 297.979 | Psi |
| 2 | NPS | 14 | inch |
| | OD | 14 | inch |
| | | 355.6 | mm |
| | ID | 12.5 | inch |
| | | 317.5 | mm |
| 3 | S | 117 | Mpa |
| | | 16969.42 | Psi |
| 4 | Y | 0.4 | |
| 5 | V (<i>velocity</i>) | 30.754 | m/s |
| 6 | \dot{m} (<i>mass flow</i>) | 18.056 | kg/s |
| 7 | ρ (<i>density</i>) | 7.419 | kg/m ³ |
| 8 | μ (<i>dynamic viscosity</i>) | 0.00002225 | kg/ms |
| 9 | ν (<i>kinematic viscosity</i>) | 0.00000300 | m ² /s |
| 10 | T | 350 | °C |

Tabel 4.5 Hasil Perhitungan *Pressure Drop* Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| No | Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | P1 | 2054493.18 | Pa |
| 2 | P2 | 1885599.206 | Pa |
| 3 | <i>f (friction factor)</i> | 0.0570 | - |
| 4 | ΔL | 61.928 | m |
| 5 | G | 228.167 | kg/m ² s |
| 6 | R | 8314.3 | J/kg mol K |
| 7 | T | 623 | K |
| 8 | ID | 0.3175 | m |
| 9 | M (<i>molecular weight</i>) | 18.016 | kg/kg mol |
| 10 | Pin ² -Pout ² | 665457838660.34 | Pa |
| 11 | <i>e (roughness)</i> | 3 | mm |
| 12 | <i>relative roughness (e/D)</i> | 0.009448819 | |
| <i>Pressure Drop</i> | | 168893.969 | Pa |
| | | 1.723 | kg/cm ² |

Nilai *e* (kekasaran material) ditentukan berdasarkan kondisi pipa dilapangan. Pipa distribusi uap pada *section 1* mempunyai nilai kekasaran sebesar 3 mm. Nilai tersebut berdasarkan umur pipa dan kondisi kerja pipa di lapangan lihat Lampiran D.

Detail perhitungan,

- Perhitungan *friction factor*, menggunakan persamaan 2.5.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f &= 0.25 \left[\log \left(\frac{0.00945}{3.7} + \frac{5.74}{3255872984^{0.9}} \right) \right]^{-2} \\
 &= 0.057
 \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan *pressure drop*, menggunakan persamaan 2.6.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1^2 - P_2^2 &= \frac{4 \times 0.057 \times 61.928 \times 228.167^2 \times 8314.3 \times 623}{0.3175 \times 18.016} \\
 &= \frac{3.806 \times 10^{12}}{5.72008} \\
 P_1^2 - P_2^2 &= 665457838660.34 \text{ Pa} \\
 P_2 &= \sqrt{(2054493.18^2 - 665457838660.34)} \\
 P_2 &= 1885599.206 \text{ Pa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga didapat *Pressure Drop* sebesar:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1^2 - P_2^2 &= 2054493.18 - 1885599.206 \\
 &= 168893.969 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 1.723 \text{ kg/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

4.7.2 Perhitungan *Pressure Drop in Fitting Pipe*

Untuk menghitung *pressure drop* pada sambungan pipa dapat dihitung dengan menggunakan persamaan 2.7. Berikut contoh perhitungan pada jalur pipa *section 1*.

Tabel 4.6 Sambungan Pipa Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| No | Tipe sambungan/katup | K factor | Jumlah |
|----|------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | <i>Elbow 90°</i> | 0.75 | 8 |
| 2 | <i>Globe Valve</i> | 6 | 2 |
| 3 | <i>Tee</i> | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | <i>Entrance Losses</i> | 0.5 | 1 |
| 5 | <i>Exit Losses</i> | 1 | 1 |

Tabel 4.7 Total *Losses In Fitting And Valve* Jalur Pipa Section 1

| No. | Rumus | Type of fitting or Valve | Perhitungan | Total |
|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | $h_f = K_f \frac{V^2}{2}$ | Elbow 90° | 354.69 | 2837.51 |
| 2 | | Globe Valve | 2837.51 | 5675.03 |
| 3 | | Tee | 472.92 | 472.92 |
| 4 | | Entrance Losses | 236.46 | 236.46 |
| 5 | | Exit Losses | 472.92 | 472.92 |
| Total losses | | | | 9694.84 |

Hasil perhitungan total *loses* untuk sambungan dan katup pada jalur perpipaan *section 1* adalah sebesar 9694.84 m. Hasil tersebut masih dalam satuan meter, oleh karena itu nilai yang didapatkan harus dikonversikan ke dalam satuan tekanan dengan menggunakan persamaan 2.8.

4.7.3 Total Pressure Drop

Pressure drop total merupakan hasil penjumlahan dari perhitungan *pressure drop* pada *straight pipe* dengan *pressure drop* pada *fitting* pipa. Perhitungan yang dilakukan pada *section 1* didapatkan nilai *pressure drop* pada *straight pipe* lebih besar dibanding *pressure drop* di *fitting* pipa. Hal ini dikarenakan *pressure drop* pada *straight pipe* sangat dipengaruhi oleh kekasaran dan panjang pipa. Berikut perhitungan untuk total *pressure drop* pada *section 1*:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total Pressure Drop} &= \text{pressure drop pada straight pipa} + \\
 &\quad \text{pressure drop pada fitting pipa} \\
 &= 168893.969 \text{ Pa} + 71926.011 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 240819.979 \text{ Pa} \\
 &= 2.456 \text{ kg/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk hasil perhitungan *pressure drop* dari semua jalur baik desain *existing* maupun redesain dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.8.

Tabel 4.8 Hasil Perhitungan *Pressure Drop*

| Jalur Pipa | <i>Pressure Drop</i> (kg/cm ²) | | <i>Pengurangan Pressure Drop</i> |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------------|
| | <i>Existing</i> | Redesain | |
| <i>Section 1</i> | 2.456 | 1.025 | 58.3 % |
| <i>Section 2</i> | 2.402 | 1.018 | 57.6 % |
| <i>Section 3</i> | 1.502 | 0.804 | 46.5 % |
| <i>Section 4</i> (Diameter pipa 12 inchi) | 0.494 | 0.417 | 15.6 % |
| <i>Section 4</i> (Diameter pipa 14 inchi) | 0.407 | 0.331 | 18.7 % |
| <i>Section 5</i> (Diameter pipa 12 inchi) | 0.686 | 0.460 | 32.9 % |
| <i>Section 5</i> (Diameter pipa 14 inchi) | 0.463 | 0.394 | 14.9 % |

Desain ulang yang dilakukan pada semua jalur pipa distribusi memberikan hasil yang lebih efektif bila dibandingkan dengan desain *existing*. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari prosentase penurunan *pressure drop* pada masing-masing jalur. Penurunan *pressure drop* menunjukkan bahwa kinerja dari sistem perpipaan menjadi lebih baik, karena dengan berkurangnya *pressure drop* maka tekanan masuk turbin akan meningkat. Dari nilai *pressure drop* yang diperoleh, tekanan masuk pada HPSH dapat diketahui dan dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.9. Sedangkan tekanan masuk pada masing-masing turbin dapat dilihat pada Tabel. 4.10.

Tabel 4.9 Tekanan Masuk HPSH

| Jalur Pipa | Steam Flow (ton/h) | P_{in} (kg/cm ²) | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | | <i>Existing</i> | Redesain |
| <i>Section 1</i> | 65 | 18.494 | 19.925 |
| <i>Section 2</i> | 62 | 18.448 | 19.832 |
| <i>Section 3</i> | 21.74 | 19.368 | 20.066 |

High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) merupakan sebuah komponen yang berfungsi untuk menampung hasil produksi uap bertekanan tinggi dari hasil kerja boiler. PG Gempolkrep memiliki 3 buah boiler, dimana hasil uap panas bertekanan pada masing-masing boiler disalurkan menuju HPSH yang kemudian akan disalurkan ke turbin uap. Terdapat dua jalur keluaran pipa pada HPSH, yaitu jalur pipa *section 4* menuju turbin SHINKO dan jalur pipa *section 5* menuju turbin SNM.

Tabel 4.10 Tekanan Masuk Turbin

| Jalur Pipa | P_{in} (kg/cm ²) | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Existing</i> | Redesain |
| <i>Section 4:</i> Turbin SHINKO | 17.51 | 18.98 |
| <i>Section 5:</i> Turbin SNM | 17.28 | 18.87 |

Nilai tekanan masuk rata-rata dari turbin SHINKO dan SNM pada jalur *existing* adalah 17.395 kg/cm², sedangkan pada jalur redesign adalah sebesar 18.925 kg/cm². Dari nilai rata-rata tersebut, didapatkan prosentase peningkatan tekanan masuk turbin sebesar 8.8%, dengan rata-rata penurunan *pressure drop* sebesar 1.53 kg/cm².

4.8. Perhitungan *Heat Loss*

Material isolasi yang digunakan pada jalur redesain menggunakan material isolasi dengan jenis *Mineral Wool* dengan ketebalan 50 mm. Sedangkan material pada desain *existing* menggunakan material isolasi jenis *Rock Wool* dengan ketebalan 50 mm, untuk lebih jelasnya dapat di lihat pada Lampiran D Tabel E.1. Pemilihan tersebut berdasarkan nilai konduktivitas *thermal* dari *Mineral Wool* yang relative sangat kecil dibandingkan beberapa material isolasi lainnya.^[1]

4.8.1 Data Perhitungan

Data yang akan digunakan sebagai contoh perhitungan merupakan data jalur redesain pada sistem perpipaan *section 1*. Data perhitungan untuk isolasi pipa pada jalur pipa *section 1* ditunjukkan pada Tabel 4.11. dan Tabel 4.12.

Tabel 4.11 Data Material Isolasi Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| Jalur pipa | Material | OD | | ID | | Thickness | |
|------------|---------------------|----|------|------|-------|-----------|--------|
| | | In | m | in | m | in | m |
| Section 1 | Pipa A106 Gr. B | 14 | 0.36 | 12.5 | 0.318 | 0.750 | 0.0191 |
| | <i>Mineral Wool</i> | - | - | - | - | 1.969 | 0.05 |

Tabel 4.12 Data *Properties* Perhitungan Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| No | Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|----|------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | <i>Inside Diameter</i> | 0.3175 | M |
| 2 | <i>Pressure</i> | 20.95 | kg/cm ² |

Dilanjutkan,

Lanjutan Tabel 4.12

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------|--------------------|
| 3 | Temperature | 350 | °C |
| 4 | <i>Density</i> | 7.419 | kg/m ³ |
| 5 | <i>Velocity</i> | 30.754 | m/s |
| 6 | <i>Viscosity Dynamic</i> | 0.00002225 | kg/m.s |
| 7 | <i>Thermal Conductivities Steam (k)</i> | 0.05144 | W/m K |
| 8 | <i>Thermal Conductivities Carbon Steel (k)</i> | 42.47 | W/m K |
| 9 | <i>Thermal Conductivities Mineral Wool (k)</i> | 0.083 | W/m K |
| 10 | <i>Reynold Number</i> | 3255822.315 | |
| 11 | <i>Prandtl</i> | 0.978 | |
| 12 | <i>Spesific Heat (CP)</i> | 2.236 | kJ/kg K |
| 13 | <i>Nusselt</i> | 3706.449 | |
| 14 | <i>Heat Transfer Coefficient Steam (h1)</i> | 600.503 | W/m ² K |
| 15 | <i>Heat Transfer Coefficient of Ambient (h2)</i> | 0.169 | W/m ² K |
| 16 | Temperature 1 (<i>steam</i>) | 623.15 | K |
| 17 | Temperature 2 (<i>ambient</i>) | 303.15 | K |
| 18 | Area of Convection in Inside Pipe (As ₁) | 53.189 | m ² |

Dilanjutkan,

Lanjutan Tabel 4.12

| | | | |
|----|--|--------|----------------|
| 19 | <i>Area of Convection in Insulation (As₂)</i> | 76.325 | m ² |
| 20 | r1 | 0.159 | M |
| 21 | r2 | 0.178 | M |
| 22 | r3 | 0.228 | M |
| 23 | L | 53.352 | M |

Dari beberapa data yang terdapat pada Tabel 4.12, terdiri dari data kondisi kerja pada sistem perpipaan dari keluaran boiler menuju HPSH. Beberapa data lain didapat dari hasil perhitungan seperti *reynold number*, *nusselt number*, *heat transfer coefficient steam*, dan *area of convection*. Berikut detail perhitungan dari masing-masing data tersebut:

- Perhitungan *reynold number*, menggunakan persamaan 2.2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Re &= \frac{VD\rho}{\mu} \\
 &= \frac{30.754 \times 0.3175 \times 7.419}{0.00002225} \\
 &= 3.256 \times 10^6
 \end{aligned}$$

- Nusselt number (Turbulent Flow in Tubes)*, menggunakan persamaan 2.11.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Nu &= 0.023 \times Re^{0.8} \times Pr^n \\
 &= 0.023 \times 3255822^{0.8} \times 0.978^{0.3} \\
 &= 3706.449
 \end{aligned}$$

- Heat transfer coefficient steam (h₁)*, menggunakan persamaan 2.12.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= \frac{k}{D} \times Nu \\
 &= \frac{0.05144}{0.3175} \times 3706.449 \\
 &= 600.503 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

- *Area of convection in inside pipe*

$$\begin{aligned} As_1 &= \pi \times ID \times L \\ &= 3.14 \times 0.3175 \times 53.352 \\ &= 53.189 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- *Area of convection in insulation*

$$\begin{aligned} As_2 &= \pi \times (r_3 \times 2) \times L \\ &= 3.14 \times (0.228 \times 2) \times 53.352 \\ &= 76.352 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk mencari nilai dari *heat transfer coefficient of ambient* (h_2), diperlukan data *properties* lain. Data tersebut berupa data *properties* udara pada tekanan atmosfer (1 atm).

Tabel 4.13 Data *Properties* Udara 1 atm Pada Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| <i>Density</i> | 1.166 | kg/m ³ |
| <i>Gravity</i> (g) | 9.81 | m/s ² |
| <i>T surface (personal protection)</i> | 333.15 | K |
| <i>T udara luar</i> | 303.15 | K |
| <i>Dynamic viscosity</i> (μ) | 1.9302E-05 | kg/ms |
| <i>Kinematic viscosity</i> (ν) | 0.00001655 | m ² /s |
| <i>Spesific heat</i> (cp) | 1.0059 | kJ/kg K |
| <i>Thermal conductivity</i> (k) | 0.0276 | W/m K |
| T_F | 318.15 | K |
| <i>Prandtl</i> (Pr) | 0.703 | |
| <i>Volume expansion coefficient</i> β | 0.00314 | |

Tabel 4.13 merupakan data *properties* udara pada tekanan atmosfer. Dari beberapa data tersebut dapat dilanjutkan untuk mencari nilai *rayleigh number* dan *nusselt number* pada *natural convection*. Berikut detail perhitungannya:

- *Rayleigh number*, menggunakan persamaan 2.13.

$$\begin{aligned} Ra_D &= \frac{g \beta (T_s - T_\infty) D^3}{\nu^2} Pr \\ &= \frac{9.81 \times 0.00314 \times (333.15 - 303.15) \times 0.4556^3}{0.00001655} \times 0.7026 \\ &= 224300427.4 \end{aligned}$$

- *Nusselt number (Natural Convection)*, menggunakan persamaan 2.14.

$$\begin{aligned} Nu &= \left(0.6 + \frac{0.387 Ra_D^{1/6}}{\left[1 + (0.559/Pr)^{9/16} \right]^{8/27}} \right)^2 \\ &= \left(0.6 + \frac{0.387 \times 224300427.4^{1/6}}{\left[1 + (0.559/0.70264)^{9/16} \right]^{8/27}} \right)^2 \\ &= 2.781 \end{aligned}$$

Setelah nilai dari *nusselt number* diketahui, maka nilai h_2 dapat diketahui dengan perhitungan menggunakan persamaan 2.12.

- *Heat transfer coefficient of ambient (h_2)*

$$\begin{aligned} h_2 &= \frac{k}{D} \times Nu \\ &= \frac{0.0276}{0.4556} \times 2.781 \\ &= 0.169 \quad \text{W/m}^2 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

4.8.2 Contoh Perhitungan *Heat Loss*

Nilai panas yang hilang atau *heat loss* dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan persamaan 2.21 dan 2.22. Perhitungan dapat dilakukan setelah beberapa data yang dibutuhkan seperti data-data yang di jelaskan pada poin 4.8.1. terpenuhi. Berikut detail perhitungan nilai *heat loss* pada jalur perpipaian *section 1*.

Perhitungan Tahanan *thermal* (*thermal resistance*), menggunakan persamaan 2.10.

- R konveksi 1

$$\begin{aligned}R_{\text{conv } 1} &= \frac{1}{h_1 A_s} \\&= \frac{1}{600.503 \times 53.189} \\&= 0.0000313 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K/W}\end{aligned}$$

- R *cylinder* 1 (pipa)

$$\begin{aligned}R_{\text{cyl } 1} &= \frac{\ln \frac{r_2}{r_1}}{2\pi L k_1} \\&= \frac{\ln \frac{0.178}{0.159}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 53.35 \times 51} \\&= 0.00000796 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K/W}\end{aligned}$$

- R *cylinder* 2 (isolasi)

$$\begin{aligned}R_{\text{cyl } 2} &= \frac{\ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}{2\pi L k_1} \\&= \frac{\ln \frac{0.228}{0.178}}{2 \times 3.14 \times 53.35 \times 0.083} \\&= 0.00892 \text{ } ^\circ\text{K/W}\end{aligned}$$

- R konveksi 2

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{conv}} &= \frac{1}{h_2 A_s} \\ &= \frac{1}{0.1687 \times 76.325} \\ &= 0.0777 \text{ } ^\circ K/W \end{aligned}$$

- R total

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{total}} &= R_{\text{konveksi 1}} + R_{\text{cylinder 1}} + R_{\text{cylinder 2}} \\ &\quad + R_{\text{konveksi 2}} \\ &= 0.0000313 + 0.00000796 + 0.00892 + \\ &\quad + 0.0777 \\ &= 0.0866 \text{ } ^\circ K/W \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

Kehilangan panas (*heat loss*) dapat diketahui dengan menggunakan persamaan 2.9.

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{T_{\infty 1} - T_{\infty 2}}{R_{\text{total}}} \\ &= \frac{623.15 - 303.15}{0.0866} \\ &= 3693.971 \text{ W} \\ &= 69.237 \text{ W/m} \end{aligned}$$

4.8.3 Temperatur Setelah Reisolasi

Proses reisolasi yang dilakukan diharapkan dapat menaikkan suhu uap dari keluaran boiler menuju turbin. Hal tersebut karena isolasi pada desain *existing* sudah banyak mengalami kerusakan sehingga dapat menjadikan proses produksi tidak efektif. Berikut merupakan contoh perhitungan untuk suhu masuk HPSH dari keluaran boiler Yoshimine 1 (Jalur pipa *section* 1).

Tabel 4.14 Laju Aliran Massa dan *Enthalpy* Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| No | Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|----|--------------------------|---------|--------|
| 1 | <i>m</i> | 18.05 | kg/s |
| 2 | <i>Enthalpy in</i> (H1) | 3136.49 | kJ/kg |
| 3 | <i>Enthalpy out</i> (H2) | 3136.29 | kJ/kg |

Detail perhitungan:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta T &= \Delta H \times \text{Spesific Heat } (C_p) \\
 &= (H1 - H2) \times \text{Spesific Heat } (C_p) \\
 &= (3136.495 - 3136.29) \times 2.236 \\
 &= 0.4574 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Temperatur masuk HPSH} &= T1 - \Delta T \\
 &= 623.15 - 0.4574 \\
 &= 622.69 \text{ K} \\
 T2 &= 349.54 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk semua hasil perhitungan *heat loss* dari jalur redesain dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.15.

Tabel 4.15 Hasil Perhitungan *Heat Loss* Jalur Redesain

| Jalur pipa | Temperature Masuk HPSH | | <i>Heat Loss</i> | |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| | K | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ | W | W/m |
| Section 1 | 622.69 | 349.54 | 3693.97 | 69.24 |
| Section 2 | 620.28 | 347.13 | 6641.29 | 68.77 |
| Section 3 | 620.35 | 347.19 | 4864.22 | 64.44 |

Dilanjutkan,

Lanjutan Tabel 4.15

| Jalur pipa | | Temperature Masuk Turbin | | Heat Loss | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--------|-----------|-------|
| | | K | °C | W | W/m |
| Section 4: Turbin SHINKO | 14" | 621.16 | 348.01 | 1381.45 | 69.31 |
| | 12" | 621.12 | 347.97 | 276.26 | 67.63 |
| Section 5: Turbin SNM | 14" | 621.12 | 347.97 | 1742.08 | 69.31 |
| | 12" | 621.05 | 347.90 | 494.64 | 67.62 |

Tabel 4.16 Perbandingan Temperatur Masuk Turbin

| Jalur Pipa | $P_{in} \text{ (kg/cm}^2\text{)}$ | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Existing</i> | Redesain |
| <i>Section 4:</i> Turbin SHINKO | 330 | 374.97 |
| <i>Section 5:</i> Turbin SNM | 320 | 347.90 |

Temperature rata-rata masuk turbin pada desain *existing* adalah 325 °C. Sedangkan pada jalur redesign temperature rata-rata masuk turbin adalah 347.9 °C. Temperatur rata-rata masuk turbin meningkat 22.9 °C, dengan prosentase kenaikan 7.05%.

4.9. Perhitungan Biaya Redesain

Dari proses redesign dilakukan perhitungan biaya kalkulasi dari desain yang direkomendasikan. Perhitungan didasarkan dari kebutuhan material yang digunakan dan proses pengerjaan jalur redesign. Berikut perhitungan terkait biaya yang dibutuhkan untuk proses redesign.

Tabel 4.17 Biaya Material Section 1

| No | Component Description | Length mm | Quantity | Price | Total |
|----|---|--------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Pipe A 106 Gr B Seamless Sch. 80 14 Inch @ 6 m | 53352 | 9 | Rp 12,495,000 | Rp 112,455,000 |
| 2 | 90 Deg. Elbow A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 14 Inch | - | 6 | Rp 3,262,600 | Rp 19,575,600 |
| 3 | Flange SW A 105 14 Inch | - | 5 | Rp 1,035,000 | Rp 5,175,000 |
| 4 | Flange Blind A 105 14 Inch | - | 1 | Rp 3,624,000 | Rp 3,624,000 |
| 5 | Globe Valve SW A 105 14 Inch | - | 2 | Rp 82,333,500 | Rp 164,667,000 |
| 6 | Tee BW A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 14 Inch | - | 1 | Rp 5,000,000 | Rp 5,000,000 |
| 7 | Mineral Wool (120 x 60 x 5 cm) | - | 89 | Rp 65,000 | Rp 5,785,000 |
| | | | | | Rp 316,281,600 |

Tabel 4.18 Biaya Material Section 2

| No | Component Description | Length mm | Quantity | Price | Total |
|----|---|--------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Pipe A 106 Gr B Seamless Sch. 80 14 Inch @ 6 m | 96575 | 17 | Rp 12,495,000 | Rp 212,415,000 |
| 2 | 90 Deg. Elbow A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 14 Inch | - | 7 | Rp 3,262,600 | Rp 22,838,200 |
| 3 | Flange SW A 105 14 Inch | - | 4 | Rp 1,035,000 | Rp 4,140,000 |
| 4 | Tee BW A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 14 Inch | - | 1 | Rp 5,000,000 | Rp 5,000,000 |
| 5 | Globe Valve SW A 105 14 Inch | - | 2 | Rp 82,333,500 | Rp 164,667,000 |
| 6 | Mineral Wool (120 x 60 x 5 cm) | - | 161 | Rp 65,000 | Rp 10,465,000 |
| | | | | | Rp 419,525,200 |

Tabel 4.19 Biaya Material Section 3

| No | Component Description | Length mm | Quantity | Price | Total |
|----|---|--------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | Pipe A 106 Gr B Seamless Sch. 80 10 Inch @ 6 m | 75487 | 13 | Rp 5,460,000 | Rp 70,980,000 |
| 2 | 90 Deg. Elbow A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 10 Inch | - | 14 | Rp 1,239,800 | Rp 17,357,200 |
| 3 | 45 Deg. Elbow A 234 Gr WPB Seamless 10 Inch | - | 2 | Rp 844,600 | Rp 1,689,200 |
| 4 | Flange SW A 105 10 Inch | - | 4 | Rp 395,000 | Rp 1,580,000 |
| 5 | Globe Valve SW A 105 10 Inch | - | 1 | Rp 33,745,600 | Rp 33,745,600 |
| 6 | Mineral Wool (120 x 60 x 5 cm) | - | 84 | Rp 65,000 | Rp 5,460,000 |
| | | | | | Rp 130,812,000 |

Tabel 4.20 Total Biaya Material

| No | Jalur Pipa | Biaya Material |
|----|------------|----------------|
| 1 | Section 1 | Rp 316,281,600 |
| 2 | Section 2 | Rp 419,525,200 |
| 3 | Section 3 | Rp 130,812,000 |
| | | Rp 866,618,800 |

Dari total biaya yang didapatkan dilakukan pembesaran 10% dari hasil perhitungan dan didapat total biaya untuk material sebesar Rp 953,280,680. Biaya material tersebut dikalkulasikan sekitar 75% dari total biaya yang dibutuhkan untuk proses redesain. Sehingga, biaya untuk proses pengerjaan dikalkulasikan sebesar 25% dari total biaya yang dibutuhkan, dengan nominal sebesar Rp 317,760,227 dan dengan total biaya dari proses redesain sebesar Rp 1,271,040,907.

LAMPIRAN

- A. Data Terkait Tinjauan Pustaka.
- B. *Standart Drawing*.
- C. Desain *Drawing*.
- D. Data Perhitungan
- E. Hasil Perhitungan

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Lampiran A

Tabel A.1. Jenis material dan penggunaannya berdasarkan suhu kerja

| | Design Temperature (deg F) | Design Temperature (deg C) | Material | Plate | Pipe | Tube | Forgings | Fittings | Bolting |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Cryogenic | -425 to -321 | -250 to -196 | Stainless Steel | SA-304-304, 304L, 347, 316, 316L | SA-312-304, 304L, 347, 316, 316L | SA-315-TP304, TP304L, TP347, TP316, TP316L | SA-182-304, 304L, 347, 316, 316L | SA-403-304, 304L, 347, 316, 316L | SA-323-B8 with SA-194-B |
| | -320 to -181 | -195 to -152 | 3 nickel | SA-303 | SA-323A | SA-323A | SA-323-1 | SA-423-BPL3 | |
| Low Temperature | -150 to -76 | -101 to -40 | 3-1/2 nickel | SA-323-D | SA-323-D | SA-324-D | SA-380-UP3 | SA-423-WPL3 | SA-323-C7 with SA-194-C |
| | -75 to -41 | -49 to -46 | 3-1/2 nickel | SA-323-A | | | | | |
| | -40 to -41 | -40 to -40 | Carbon Steel | SA-516-55, 55 to SA-516 | SA-334 | SA-334-6 | SA-380-F2 | SA-423-WPL6 | |
| | -20 to 4 | -28 to -16 | | SA-516-A1 | SA-323-1 or 5 | SA-324-1 or 5 | | | |
| | 5 to 32 | -18 to 3 | | SA-285-C | SA-43-B SA-106-B | SA-176-C or D SA-182 SA-210-A-1 | SA-105 SA-181-40, 70 | SA-234-WPB | |
| | | SA-516-A1 SA-516-A1 SA-485 | | SA-106-C | | | | SA-210-C | SA-234-WPC |
| Intermediate | 33 to 65 61 to 775 | 1 to 16 17 to 413 | | | | | | | SA-183-B7 with SA-194-DH |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Elevated Temperature | 775 to 875 | 414 to 480 | Cr-12Ni | SA-204-B | SA-328-P1 | SA-213-T2 or T12 with 3.345 max Sulfur | SA-182-P1 | SA-234-WP1 | SA-193-B3 with SA-194-D |
| | 875 to 1000 | 480 to 538 | 10Cr-2Ni | SA-387-12 CL.1 | SA-335-P12 | SA-213-T12 | SA-182-F12 | SA-234-WP12 | |
| | | | 1-1/4Cr - 12Ni | SA-387-11 CL.2 | SA-335-P11 | SA-213-T11 | SA-182-F11 | SA-234-WP11 | |
| | 1001 to 1100 | 539 to 593 | 3-1/4Cr - 9Ni | SA-387-22 CL.1 | SA-335-P22 | SA-213-T22 | SA-182-F22 | SA-234-WP22 | SA-193-B8 with SA-194-D |
| | | | 3Cr - 18Ni | SA-387-81 CL.2 | SA-335-P81 | SA-213-T81 | SA-182-F81 | SA-234-WP81 | |
| | 1101 to 1300 | 594 to 816 | Stainless Steel | SA-240-347H | SA-312-347H | SA-213-TP347H | SA-182-347H | SA-423-347H | SA-193-B8 with SA-194-D |
| | | | Incoloy | BB-424 | BB-423 | | BB-425 | BB-388 | |
| | Above 1300 | Above 816 | Inconel | BB-443 | BB-444 | | BB-446 | BB-386 | |

Sumber: ASME Section II – A, 2010.

Tabel A.2 Values of Coefficient Y

| Materials | Temperature, °C (°F) | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | ≤ 482 (900 & Lower) | 510 (950) | 538 (1,000) | 566 (1,050) | 593 (1,100) | ≥ 621 (1,150 & Up) |
| Ferritic steels | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Austenitic steels | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Other ductile metals | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Cast Iron | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(Sumber: ASME-B31.3, 2008)

2010 SECTION II, PART D (METRIC)

TABLE 1A (CONT'D)
SECTION I; SECTION III, CLASSES 2 AND 3; * SECTION VIII, DIVISION 1; AND SECTION XII
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STRESS VALUES S FOR FERROUS MATERIALS
(* See Maximum Temperature Limits for Restrictions on Class)

| Line No. | Nominal Composition | Product Form | Spec No. | Type/Grade | Alloy Designation/ UNS No. | Class/ Condition/ Temper | Size/Thickness, mm | P-No. | Group No. |
|----------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | Carbon steel | Smls. & wld. pipe | SA-333 | 1 | K03008 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Carbon steel | Smls. & wld. tube | SA-334 | 1 | K03008 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Carbon steel | Wld. tube | SA-334 | 1 | K03008 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Carbon steel | Plate | SA-516 | 55 | K01800 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Carbon steel | Smls. pipe | SA-524 | II | K02104 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-671 | CA55 | K02801 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-671 | CE55 | K02202 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 8 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | A55 | K02801 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | B55 | K02001 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | C55 | K01800 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | E55 | K02202 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Carbon steel | Sheet | SA-414 | C | K02503 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 13 | Carbon steel | Plate | SA/EN 10028-3 | P275NH | ... | ... | ≤50 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Carbon steel | Bar | SA-36 | ... | K02600 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Carbon steel | Plate, sheet | SA-36 | ... | K02600 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Carbon steel | Plate, sheet | SA-662 | A | K01701 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | Carbon steel | Forgings | SA-181 | ... | K03502 | 60 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | Carbon steel | Castings | SA-216 | WCA | J02502 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Carbon steel | Forgings | SA-266 | I | K03506 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 20 | Carbon steel | Forgings | SA-350 | LF1 | K03009 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 21 | Carbon steel | Castings | SA-352 | LCA | J02504 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | Carbon steel | Cast pipe | SA-660 | WCA | J02504 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | Carbon steel | Bar | SA-675 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 24 | Carbon steel | Bar | SA-675 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Carbon steel | Forgings | SA-765 | I | K03046 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | Carbon steel | Plate | SA-515 | 60 | K02401 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 27 | Carbon steel | Plate | SA-516 | 60 | K02100 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 28 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-671 | CB60 | K02401 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-671 | CC60 | K02100 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-671 | CE60 | K02402 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 31 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | B60 | K02401 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 32 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | C60 | K02100 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-672 | E60 | K02402 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 34 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-134 | A283D | K02702 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 35 | Carbon steel | Plate | SA-283 | D | K02702 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 36 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-53 | E/B | K03005 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 37 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-53 | E/B | K03005 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 38 | Carbon steel | Smls. pipe | SA-53 | S/B | K03005 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 39 | Carbon steel | Smls. pipe | SA-53 | S/B | K03005 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 40 | Carbon steel | Smls. pipe | SA-106 | B | K03006 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 41 | Carbon steel | Wld. pipe | SA-135 | B | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 42 | Carbon steel | Smls. & wld. fittings | SA-234 | WPB | K03006 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |

2010 SECTION II, PART D (METRIC)

TABLE 1A (CONT'D)
SECTION I; SECTION III, CLASSES 2 AND 3; * SECTION VIII, DIVISION 1; AND SECTION XII
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STRESS VALUES S FOR FERROUS MATERIALS
(* See Maximum Temperature Limits for Restrictions on Class)

| Line No. | Min. Tensile Strength, MPa | Min. Yield Strength, MPa | Applicability and Max. Temperature Limits (NP = Not Permitted) (SPT = Supports Only) | | | | External Pressure Chart No. | Notes |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--------|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | I | III | VIII-1 | XII | | |
| 1 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | W12, W14 |
| 2 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | W12, W14 |
| 3 | 380 | 205 | NP | NP | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | G24, W6 |
| 4 | 380 | 205 | 454 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 5 | 380 | 205 | NP | NP | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 6 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 7 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 8 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 9 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 10 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 11 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 12 | 380 | 230 | NP | 371 | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T1 |
| 13 | 390 | 265 | NP | NP | 204 | 204 | CS-2 | G10 |
| 14 | 400 | 250 | 343 | 343 (SPT) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, G15, T1 |
| 15 | 400 | 250 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | G9, G10, T1 |
| 16 | 400 | 275 | NP | NP | 371 | 343 | CS-2 | T1 |
| 17 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 18 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G1, G10, G17, S1, T2 |
| 19 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 20 | 415 | 205 | NP | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 21 | 415 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | G17 |
| 22 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | G1, G10, G17, S1, T2 |
| 23 | 415 | 205 | 454 | 371 (SPT) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, G15, S1, T2 |
| 24 | 415 | 205 | NP | 343 (CL 3 only) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, G22, T2 |
| 25 | 415 | 205 | NP | NP | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 26 | 415 | 220 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 27 | 415 | 220 | 454 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 28 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 29 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 30 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 31 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 32 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 33 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 34 | 415 | 230 | NP | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | W12 |
| 35 | 415 | 230 | NP | 149 (CL 3 only) | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | ... |
| 36 | 415 | 240 | 482 | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1, W12, W13 |
| 37 | 415 | 240 | 482 | NP | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G3, G10, G24, S1, T1, W6 |
| 38 | 415 | 240 | 482 | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |
| 39 | 415 | 240 | NP | 371 (SPT) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T1 |
| 40 | 415 | 240 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |
| 41 | 415 | 240 | NP | NP | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G24, T1, W6 |
| 42 | 415 | 240 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |

2010 SECTION II, PART D (METRIC)

TABLE 1A (CONT'D)
SECTION I; SECTION III, CLASSES 2 AND 3; * SECTION VIII, DIVISION 1; AND SECTION XII
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STRESS VALUES S FOR FERROUS MATERIALS
(* See Maximum Temperature Limits for Restrictions on Class)

| Line No. | Min. Tensile Strength, MPa | Min. Yield Strength, MPa | Applicability and Max. Temperature Limits (NP = Not Permitted) (SPT = Supports Only) | | | | External Pressure Chart No. | Notes |
|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--------|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | I | III | VIII-1 | XII | | |
| 1 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | W12, W14 |
| 2 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | W12, W14 |
| 3 | 380 | 205 | NP | NP | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | G24, W6 |
| 4 | 380 | 205 | 454 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 5 | 380 | 205 | NP | NP | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 6 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 7 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 8 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 9 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 10 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 11 | 380 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 12 | 380 | 230 | NP | 371 | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T1 |
| 13 | 390 | 265 | NP | NP | 204 | 204 | CS-2 | G10 |
| 14 | 400 | 250 | 343 | 343 (SPT) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, G15, T1 |
| 15 | 400 | 250 | NP | 371 | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | G9, G10, T1 |
| 16 | 400 | 275 | NP | NP | 371 | 343 | CS-2 | T1 |
| 17 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 18 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G1, G10, G17, S1, T2 |
| 19 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 20 | 415 | 205 | NP | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 21 | 415 | 205 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | G17 |
| 22 | 415 | 205 | 538 | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | G1, G10, G17, S1, T2 |
| 23 | 415 | 205 | 454 | 371 (SPT) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, G15, S1, T2 |
| 24 | 415 | 205 | NP | 343 (CL 3 only) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, G22, T2 |
| 25 | 415 | 205 | NP | NP | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T2 |
| 26 | 415 | 220 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 27 | 415 | 220 | 454 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T2 |
| 28 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 29 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 30 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 31 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 32 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 33 | 415 | 220 | NP | 371 | NP | NP | CS-2 | S6, W10, W12 |
| 34 | 415 | 230 | NP | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | W12 |
| 35 | 415 | 230 | NP | 149 (CL 3 only) | 343 | 343 | CS-2 | ... |
| 36 | 415 | 240 | 482 | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1, W12, W13 |
| 37 | 415 | 240 | 482 | NP | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G3, G10, G24, S1, T1, W6 |
| 38 | 415 | 240 | 482 | 149 (CL 3 only) | NP | NP | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |
| 39 | 415 | 240 | NP | 371 (SPT) | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, T1 |
| 40 | 415 | 240 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |
| 41 | 415 | 240 | NP | NP | 482 | 343 | CS-2 | G24, T1, W6 |
| 42 | 415 | 240 | 538 | 371 | 538 | 343 | CS-2 | G10, S1, T1 |

2010 SECTION II, PART D (METRIC)

TABLE 1A (CONT'D)
SECTION I; SECTION III, CLASSES 2 AND 3;* SECTION VIII, DIVISION 1; AND SECTION XII
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STRESS VALUES S FOR FERROUS MATERIALS
 (*See Maximum Temperature Limits for Restrictions on Class)

| Line No. | Maximum Allowable Stress, MPa (Multiply by 1000 to Obtain kPa), for Metal Temperature, °C, Not Exceeding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | -30 to 40 | 65 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 325 | 350 | 375 | 400 | 425 | 450 | 475 |
| 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 92.4 | 90.8 | 88.7 | 86.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 5 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 6 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 106 | 88.8 | 75.2 | 62.6 | 45.9 |
| 13 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.6 | 45.9 |
| 15 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 18 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 19 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 20 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 21 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 23 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 24 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 25 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 114 | 107 | 104 | 101 | 97.8 | 89.1 | 75.4 | 62.6 | 45.5 |
| 26 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 27 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 28 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 108 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 115 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 37 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 99.7 | 89.7 | 75.9 | 64.1 | 53.3 | 38.6 |
| 38 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 39 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 40 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |
| 41 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 99.7 | 89.7 | 75.9 | 64.1 | 53.3 | 38.6 |
| 42 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 117 | 105 | 88.9 | 75.3 | 62.7 | 45.5 |

Table A-1B Basic Quality Factors for Longitudinal Weld Joints in Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, E_f
 These quality factors are determined in accordance with para. 302.3.4(a). See also para. 302.3.4(b) and Table 302.3.4 for increased quality factors applicable in special cases. Specifications, except API, are ASTM.

| Spec. No. | Class (or Type) | Description | E_f (2) | Appendix A Notes |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------|------------------|
| Carbon Steel | | | | |
| API 5L | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| | ... | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | ... |
| | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, double butt, straight or spiral seam | 0.95 | ... |
| | ... | Furnace butt welded | 0.60 | ... |
| A 53 | Type S | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| | Type E | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | ... |
| | Type F | Furnace butt welded pipe | 0.60 | ... |
| A 105 | ... | Forgings and fittings | 1.00 | (9) |
| A 106 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| A 134 | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, single butt, straight or spiral seam | 0.80 | ... |
| A 135 | ... | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | ... |
| A 139 | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, straight or spiral seam | 0.80 | ... |
| A 179 | ... | Seamless tube | 1.00 | ... |
| A 181 | ... | Forgings and fittings | 1.00 | (9) |
| A 234 | ... | Seamless and welded fittings | 1.00 | (16) |
| A 333 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| | ... | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | ... |
| A 334 | ... | Seamless tube | 1.00 | ... |
| A 350 | ... | Forgings and fittings | 1.00 | (9) |
| A 369 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| A 381 | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | (18) |
| | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, spot radiographed | 0.90 | (19) |
| | ... | Electric fusion welded pipe, as manufactured | 0.85 | ... |
| | ... | Welded fittings, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | (16) |
| A 524 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| A 587 | ... | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | ... |
| A 671 | 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 | Electric fusion welded pipe, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | ... |
| | 13, 23, 33, 43, 53 | Electric fusion welded pipe, double butt seam | 0.85 | ... |
| A 672 | 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 | Electric fusion welded pipe, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | ... |
| | 13, 23, 33, 43, 53 | Electric fusion welded pipe, double butt seam | 0.85 | ... |
| A 691 | 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 | Electric fusion welded pipe, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | ... |
| | 13, 23, 33, 43, 53 | Electric fusion welded pipe, double butt seam | 0.85 | ... |
| Low and Intermediate Alloy Steel | | | | |
| A 182 | ... | Forgings and fittings | 1.00 | (9) |
| A 234 | ... | Seamless and welded fittings | 1.00 | (16) |
| A 333 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| | ... | Electric resistance welded pipe | 0.85 | (78) |
| A 334 | ... | Seamless tube | 1.00 | ... |
| A 335 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| A 350 | ... | Forgings and fittings | 1.00 | ... |
| A 369 | ... | Seamless pipe | 1.00 | ... |
| A 420 | ... | Welded fittings, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | (16) |
| A 671 | 12, 22, 32, 42, 52 | Electric fusion welded pipe, 100% radiographed | 1.00 | ... |
| | 13, 23, 33, 43, 53 | Electric fusion welded pipe, double butt seam | 0.85 | (78) |

“Halaman ini Sengaja dikosongkan”

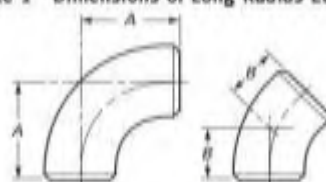
Lampiran B

Tabel B. ASME/ANSI B36.10/19 – Pipe Size

| Pipe Size | Outside Diameter | Identification | | | Wall Thickness - <i>t</i> | Inside Diameter - <i>d</i> | Area of Metal | Transverse Internal Area | | Moment of Inertia - <i>I</i> | Weight Pipe | Weight | External Surface | Elastic Section Modulus | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| (inches) | (inches) | Steel | | Stainless Steel Schedule No. | (inches) | (inches) | (square inches) | | | (inches ⁴) | (pounds per foot) | Water | (square feet per foot of pipe) | (in ³) | |
| | | Iron Pipe Size | Schedule No. | | | | | - <i>a</i> - | - <i>A</i> - | | | (pounds per foot) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | (square inches) | (square feet) | | | | |
| 6 | 6.625 | - | - | 5S | .109 | 6.407 | 2.231 | 32.24 | .2239 | 11.85 | 7.60 | 13.97 | 1.734 | 3.576 | |
| | | - | - | 10S | .134 | 6.357 | 2.733 | 31.74 | .2204 | 14.40 | 9.29 | 13.75 | 1.734 | 4.346 | |
| | | STD | 40 | 40S | .280 | 6.065 | 5.581 | 28.89 | .2006 | 28.14 | 18.97 | 12.51 | 1.734 | 8.496 | |
| | | XS | 80 | 80S | .432 | 5.761 | 8.405 | 26.07 | .1810 | 40.49 | 28.57 | 11.29 | 1.734 | 12.22 | |
| | | - | 120 | - | .562 | 5.501 | 10.70 | 23.77 | .1650 | 49.61 | 36.39 | 10.30 | 1.734 | 14.98 | |
| | | - | 160 | - | .718 | 5.187 | 13.32 | 21.15 | .1469 | 58.97 | 45.35 | 9.16 | 1.734 | 17.81 | |
| | | XXS | - | - | .864 | 4.897 | 15.64 | 18.84 | .1308 | 66.33 | 53.16 | 8.16 | 1.734 | 20.02 | |
| 8 | 8.625 | - | - | 5S | .109 | 8.407 | 2.916 | 55.51 | .3855 | 26.44 | 9.93 | 24.06 | 2.258 | 6.131 | |
| | | - | - | 10S | .148 | 8.329 | 3.941 | 54.48 | .3784 | 35.41 | 13.40 | 23.61 | 2.258 | 8.212 | |
| | | - | 20 | - | .250 | 8.125 | 6.57 | 51.85 | .3601 | 57.72 | 22.36 | 22.47 | 2.258 | 13.39 | |
| | | - | 30 | - | .277 | 8.071 | 7.26 | 51.16 | .3553 | 63.35 | 24.70 | 22.17 | 2.258 | 14.69 | |
| | | STD | 40 | 40S | .322 | 7.981 | 8.40 | 50.03 | .3474 | 72.49 | 28.55 | 21.70 | 2.258 | 16.81 | |
| | | - | 60 | - | .406 | 7.813 | 10.48 | 47.94 | .3329 | 88.73 | 35.64 | 20.77 | 2.258 | 20.58 | |
| | | XS | 80 | 80S | .500 | 7.625 | 12.76 | 45.66 | .3171 | 105.7 | 43.39 | 19.78 | 2.258 | 24.51 | |
| | | - | 100 | - | .594 | 7.437 | 14.96 | 43.46 | .3018 | 121.3 | 50.95 | 18.83 | 2.258 | 28.14 | |
| | | - | 120 | - | .719 | 7.187 | 17.84 | 40.59 | .2819 | 140.5 | 60.71 | 17.59 | 2.258 | 32.58 | |
| | | - | 140 | - | .812 | 7.001 | 19.93 | 38.50 | .2673 | 153.7 | 67.76 | 16.68 | 2.258 | 35.65 | |
| | | XXS | - | - | .875 | 6.875 | 21.30 | 37.12 | .2578 | 162.0 | 72.42 | 16.10 | 2.258 | 37.56 | |
| | | - | 160 | - | .906 | 6.813 | 21.97 | 36.46 | .2532 | 165.9 | 74.69 | 15.80 | 2.258 | 38.48 | |
| | | 10 | 10.750 | - | - | 5S | .134 | 10.482 | 4.36 | 86.29 | .5992 | 63.0 | 15.19 | 37.39 | 2.814 |
| - | - | | | 10S | .165 | 10.420 | 5.49 | 85.28 | .5922 | 76.9 | 18.65 | 36.95 | 2.814 | 14.30 | |
| - | 20 | | | - | .250 | 10.250 | 8.24 | 82.52 | .5731 | 113.7 | 28.04 | 35.76 | 2.814 | 21.15 | |
| - | 30 | | | - | .307 | 10.136 | 10.07 | 80.69 | .5603 | 137.4 | 34.24 | 34.96 | 2.814 | 25.57 | |
| STD | 40 | | | 40S | .365 | 10.020 | 11.90 | 78.86 | .5475 | 160.7 | 40.48 | 34.20 | 2.814 | 29.90 | |
| XS | 60 | | | 80S | .500 | 9.750 | 16.10 | 74.66 | .5185 | 212.0 | 54.74 | 32.35 | 2.814 | 39.43 | |
| - | 80 | | | - | .594 | 9.562 | 18.92 | 71.84 | .4989 | 244.8 | 64.43 | 31.13 | 2.814 | 45.54 | |
| - | 100 | | | - | .719 | 9.312 | 22.63 | 68.13 | .4732 | 286.1 | 77.03 | 29.53 | 2.814 | 53.22 | |
| - | 120 | | | - | .844 | 9.062 | 26.24 | 64.53 | .4481 | 324.2 | 89.29 | 27.96 | 2.814 | 60.32 | |
| - | 140 | | | - | 1.000 | 8.750 | 30.63 | 60.13 | .4176 | 367.8 | 104.13 | 26.06 | 2.814 | 68.43 | |
| - | 160 | | | - | 1.125 | 8.500 | 34.02 | 56.75 | .3941 | 399.3 | 115.64 | 24.59 | 2.814 | 74.29 | |

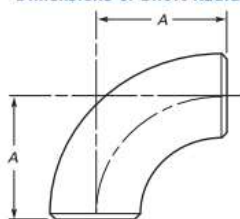
Lanjutan Tabel B. ASME/ANSI B36.10/19 – Pipe Size

| Pipe Size (inches) | Outside Diameter (inches) | Identification | | | Wall Thickness - <i>t</i> (inches) | Inside Diameter - <i>d</i> (inches) | Area of Metal (square inches) | Transverse Internal Area | | Moment of Inertia - <i>I</i> - (inches ⁴) | Weight Pipe (pounds per foot) | Weight Water (pounds per foot) | External Surface (square feet per foot of pipe) | Elastic Section Modulus (in ³) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Steel | | Stainless Steel Schedule No. | | | | - <i>a</i> - | - <i>A</i> - | | | | | |
| | | Iron Pipe Size | Schedule No. | | | | | (square inches) | (square feet) | | | | | |
| 12 | 12.75 | - | - | 5S | .156 | 12.438 | 6.17 | 121.50 | .8438 | 122.4 | 20.98 | 52.65 | 3.338 | 19.2 |
| | | - | - | 10S | .180 | 12.390 | 7.11 | 120.57 | .8373 | 140.4 | 24.17 | 52.25 | 3.338 | 22.0 |
| | | - | 20 | - | .250 | 12.250 | 9.82 | 117.86 | .8185 | 191.8 | 33.38 | 51.07 | 3.338 | 30.2 |
| | | - | 30 | - | .330 | 12.090 | 12.87 | 114.80 | .7972 | 248.4 | 43.77 | 49.74 | 3.338 | 39.0 |
| | | STD | - | 40S | .375 | 12.000 | 14.58 | 113.10 | .7854 | 279.3 | 49.56 | 49.00 | 3.338 | 43.8 |
| | | - | 40 | - | .406 | 11.938 | 15.77 | 111.93 | .7773 | 300.3 | 53.52 | 48.50 | 3.338 | 47.1 |
| | | XS | - | 80S | .500 | 11.750 | 19.24 | 108.43 | .7528 | 361.5 | 65.42 | 46.92 | 3.338 | 56.7 |
| | | - | 60 | - | .562 | 11.626 | 21.52 | 106.16 | .7372 | 400.4 | 73.15 | 46.00 | 3.338 | 62.8 |
| | | - | 80 | - | .688 | 11.374 | 26.03 | 101.64 | .7058 | 475.1 | 88.63 | 44.04 | 3.338 | 74.6 |
| | | - | 100 | - | .844 | 11.062 | 31.53 | 96.14 | .6677 | 561.6 | 107.32 | 41.66 | 3.338 | 88.1 |
| | | - | 120 | - | 1.000 | 10.750 | 36.91 | 90.76 | .6303 | 641.6 | 125.49 | 39.33 | 3.338 | 100.7 |
| | | - | 140 | - | 1.125 | 10.500 | 41.08 | 86.59 | .6013 | 700.5 | 139.67 | 37.52 | 3.338 | 109.9 |
| | | - | 160 | - | 1.312 | 10.126 | 47.14 | 80.53 | .5592 | 781.1 | 160.27 | 34.89 | 3.338 | 122.6 |
| 14 | 14.00 | - | - | 5S | .156 | 13.688 | 6.78 | 147.15 | 1.0219 | 162.6 | 23.07 | 63.77 | 3.665 | 23.2 |
| | | - | - | 10S | .188 | 13.624 | 8.16 | 145.78 | 1.0124 | 194.6 | 27.73 | 63.17 | 3.665 | 27.8 |
| | | - | 10 | - | .250 | 13.500 | 10.80 | 143.14 | .9940 | 255.3 | 36.71 | 62.03 | 3.665 | 36.6 |
| | | - | 20 | - | .312 | 13.376 | 13.42 | 140.52 | .9758 | 314.4 | 45.61 | 60.89 | 3.665 | 45.0 |
| | | STD | 30 | - | .375 | 13.250 | 16.05 | 137.88 | .9575 | 372.8 | 54.57 | 59.75 | 3.665 | 53.2 |
| | | - | 40 | - | .438 | 13.124 | 18.66 | 135.28 | .9394 | 429.1 | 63.44 | 58.64 | 3.665 | 61.3 |
| | | XS | - | - | .500 | 13.000 | 21.21 | 132.73 | .9217 | 483.8 | 72.09 | 57.46 | 3.665 | 69.1 |
| | | - | 60 | - | .594 | 12.812 | 24.98 | 128.96 | .8956 | 562.3 | 85.05 | 55.86 | 3.665 | 80.3 |
| | | - | 80 | - | .750 | 12.500 | 31.22 | 122.72 | .8522 | 678.3 | 106.13 | 53.18 | 3.665 | 98.2 |
| | | - | 100 | - | .938 | 12.124 | 38.45 | 115.49 | .8020 | 824.4 | 130.85 | 50.04 | 3.665 | 117.8 |
| | | - | 120 | - | 1.094 | 11.812 | 44.32 | 109.62 | .7612 | 929.6 | 150.79 | 47.45 | 3.665 | 132.8 |
| | | - | 140 | - | 1.250 | 11.500 | 50.07 | 103.87 | .7213 | 1027.0 | 170.28 | 45.01 | 3.665 | 146.8 |
| | | - | 160 | - | 1.406 | 11.188 | 55.63 | 98.31 | .6827 | 1117.0 | 189.11 | 42.60 | 3.665 | 159.6 |

Table 1 Dimensions of Long Radius Elbows

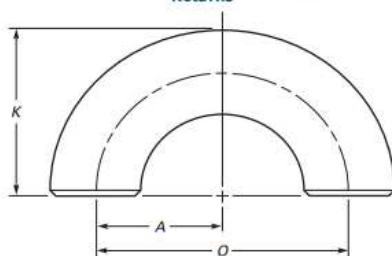
| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | Center-to-End | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 90-deg Elbows, A | 45-deg Elbows, B |
| 1/2 | 21.3 | 38 | 16 |
| 3/4 | 26.7 | 38 | 19 |
| 1 | 33.4 | 38 | 22 |
| 1 1/4 | 42.2 | 48 | 25 |
| 1 1/2 | 48.3 | 57 | 29 |
| 2 | 60.3 | 76 | 35 |
| 2 1/2 | 73.0 | 95 | 44 |
| 3 | 88.9 | 114 | 51 |
| 3 1/2 | 101.6 | 133 | 57 |
| 4 | 114.3 | 152 | 64 |
| 5 | 141.3 | 190 | 79 |
| 6 | 168.3 | 229 | 95 |
| 8 | 219.1 | 305 | 127 |
| 10 | 273.0 | 381 | 159 |
| 12 | 323.8 | 457 | 190 |
| 14 | 355.6 | 533 | 222 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 610 | 254 |
| 18 | 457.0 | 686 | 286 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 762 | 318 |
| 22 | 559.0 | 838 | 343 |
| 24 | 610.0 | 914 | 381 |
| 26 | 660.0 | 991 | 406 |
| 28 | 711.0 | 1 067 | 438 |
| 30 | 762.0 | 1 143 | 470 |
| 32 | 813.0 | 1 219 | 502 |
| 34 | 864.0 | 1 295 | 533 |
| 36 | 914.0 | 1 372 | 565 |
| 38 | 965.0 | 1 448 | 600 |
| 40 | 1 016.0 | 1 524 | 632 |
| 42 | 1 067.0 | 1 600 | 660 |
| 44 | 1 118.0 | 1 676 | 695 |
| 46 | 1 168.0 | 1 753 | 727 |
| 48 | 1 219.0 | 1 829 | 759 |

GENERAL NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 4 Dimensions of Short Radius Elbows

| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | Center- to- End, A |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 33.4 | 25 |
| 1¼ | 42.2 | 32 |
| 1½ | 48.3 | 38 |
| 2 | 60.3 | 51 |
| 2½ | 73.0 | 64 |
| 3 | 88.9 | 76 |
| 3½ | 101.6 | 89 |
| 4 | 114.3 | 102 |
| 5 | 141.3 | 127 |
| 6 | 168.3 | 152 |
| 8 | 219.1 | 203 |
| 10 | 273.0 | 254 |
| 12 | 323.8 | 305 |
| 14 | 355.6 | 356 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 406 |
| 18 | 457.0 | 457 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 508 |
| 22 | 559.0 | 559 |
| 24 | 610.0 | 610 |

GENERAL NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 5 Dimensions of Short Radius 180-deg Returns

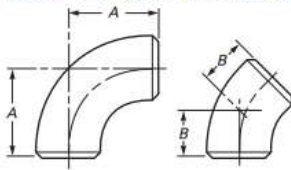
| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | Center- to- Center, O | Back- to- Face, K |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 33.4 | 51 | 41 |
| 1¼ | 42.2 | 64 | 52 |
| 1½ | 48.3 | 76 | 62 |
| 2 | 60.3 | 102 | 81 |
| 2½ | 73.0 | 127 | 100 |
| 3 | 88.9 | 152 | 121 |
| 3½ | 101.6 | 178 | 140 |
| 4 | 114.3 | 203 | 159 |
| 5 | 141.3 | 254 | 197 |
| 6 | 168.3 | 305 | 237 |
| 8 | 219.1 | 406 | 313 |
| 10 | 273.0 | 508 | 391 |
| 12 | 323.8 | 610 | 467 |
| 14 | 355.6 | 711 | 533 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 813 | 610 |
| 18 | 457.0 | 914 | 686 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 1 016 | 762 |
| 22 | 559.0 | 1 118 | 838 |
| 24 | 610.0 | 1 219 | 914 |

GENERAL NOTES:

(a) All dimensions are in millimeters.

(b) Dimension A is equal to one-half of dimension O.

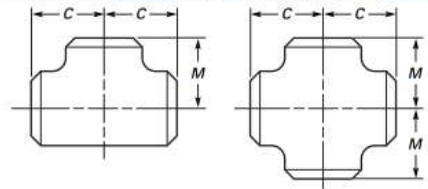
Table 6 Dimensions of 3D Elbows



| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | Center-to-End | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 90-deg Elbows, A | 45-deg Elbows, B |
| 3/4 | 26.7 | 57 | 24 |
| 1 | 33.4 | 76 | 31 |
| 1 1/4 | 42.2 | 95 | 39 |
| 1 1/2 | 48.3 | 114 | 47 |
| | | | |
| 2 | 60.3 | 152 | 63 |
| 2 1/2 | 73.0 | 190 | 79 |
| 3 | 88.9 | 229 | 95 |
| 3 1/2 | 101.6 | 267 | 111 |
| 4 | 114.3 | 305 | 127 |
| | | | |
| 5 | 141.3 | 381 | 157 |
| 6 | 168.3 | 457 | 189 |
| 8 | 219.1 | 610 | 252 |
| 10 | 273.0 | 762 | 316 |
| 12 | 323.8 | 914 | 378 |
| | | | |
| 14 | 355.6 | 1 067 | 441 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 1 219 | 505 |
| 18 | 457.0 | 1 372 | 568 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 1 524 | 632 |
| 22 | 559.0 | 1 676 | 694 |
| | | | |
| 24 | 610.0 | 1 829 | 757 |
| 26 | 660.0 | 1 981 | 821 |
| 28 | 711.0 | 2 134 | 883 |
| 30 | 762.0 | 2 286 | 964 |
| 32 | 813.0 | 2 438 | 1 010 |
| | | | |
| 34 | 864.0 | 2 591 | 1 073 |
| 36 | 914.0 | 2 743 | 1 135 |
| 38 | 965.0 | 2 896 | 1 200 |
| 40 | 1 016.0 | 3 048 | 1 264 |
| 42 | 1 067.0 | 3 200 | 1 326 |
| | | | |
| 44 | 1 118.0 | 3 353 | 1 389 |
| 46 | 1 168.0 | 3 505 | 1 453 |
| 48 | 1 219.0 | 3 658 | 1 516 |

GENERAL NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters.

Table 7 Dimensions of Straight Tees and Crosses



| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | Center-to-End | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Run, C | Outlet, M [Notes (1) and (2)] |
| 1/2 | 21.3 | 25 | 25 |
| 3/4 | 26.7 | 29 | 29 |
| 1 | 33.4 | 38 | 38 |
| 1 1/4 | 42.2 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 1/2 | 48.3 | 57 | 57 |
| | | | |
| 2 | 60.3 | 64 | 64 |
| 2 1/2 | 73.0 | 76 | 76 |
| 3 | 88.9 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 1/2 | 101.6 | 95 | 95 |
| 4 | 114.3 | 105 | 105 |
| | | | |
| 5 | 141.3 | 124 | 124 |
| 6 | 168.3 | 143 | 143 |
| 8 | 219.1 | 178 | 178 |
| 10 | 273.0 | 216 | 216 |
| 12 | 323.8 | 254 | 254 |
| | | | |
| 14 | 355.6 | 279 | 279 |
| 16 | 406.4 | 305 | 305 |
| 18 | 457.0 | 343 | 343 |
| 20 | 508.0 | 381 | 381 |
| 22 | 559.0 | 419 | 419 |
| | | | |
| 24 | 610.0 | 432 | 432 |
| 26 | 660.0 | 495 | 495 |
| 28 | 711.0 | 521 | 521 |
| 30 | 762.0 | 559 | 559 |
| 32 | 813.0 | 597 | 597 |
| | | | |
| 34 | 864.0 | 635 | 635 |
| 36 | 914.0 | 673 | 673 |
| 38 | 965.0 | 711 | 711 |
| 40 | 1 016.0 | 749 | 749 |
| 42 | 1 067.0 | 762 | 711 |
| | | | |
| 44 | 1 118.0 | 813 | 762 |
| 46 | 1 168.0 | 851 | 800 |
| 48 | 1 219.0 | 889 | 838 |

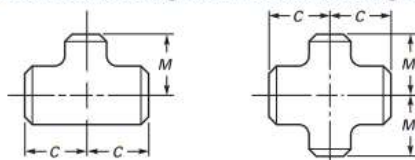
GENERAL NOTE: All dimensions are in millimeters.

NOTES:

(1) Outlet dimension M for NPS 26 and larger is recommended but not required.

(2) Dimensions applicable to crosses NPS 24 and smaller.

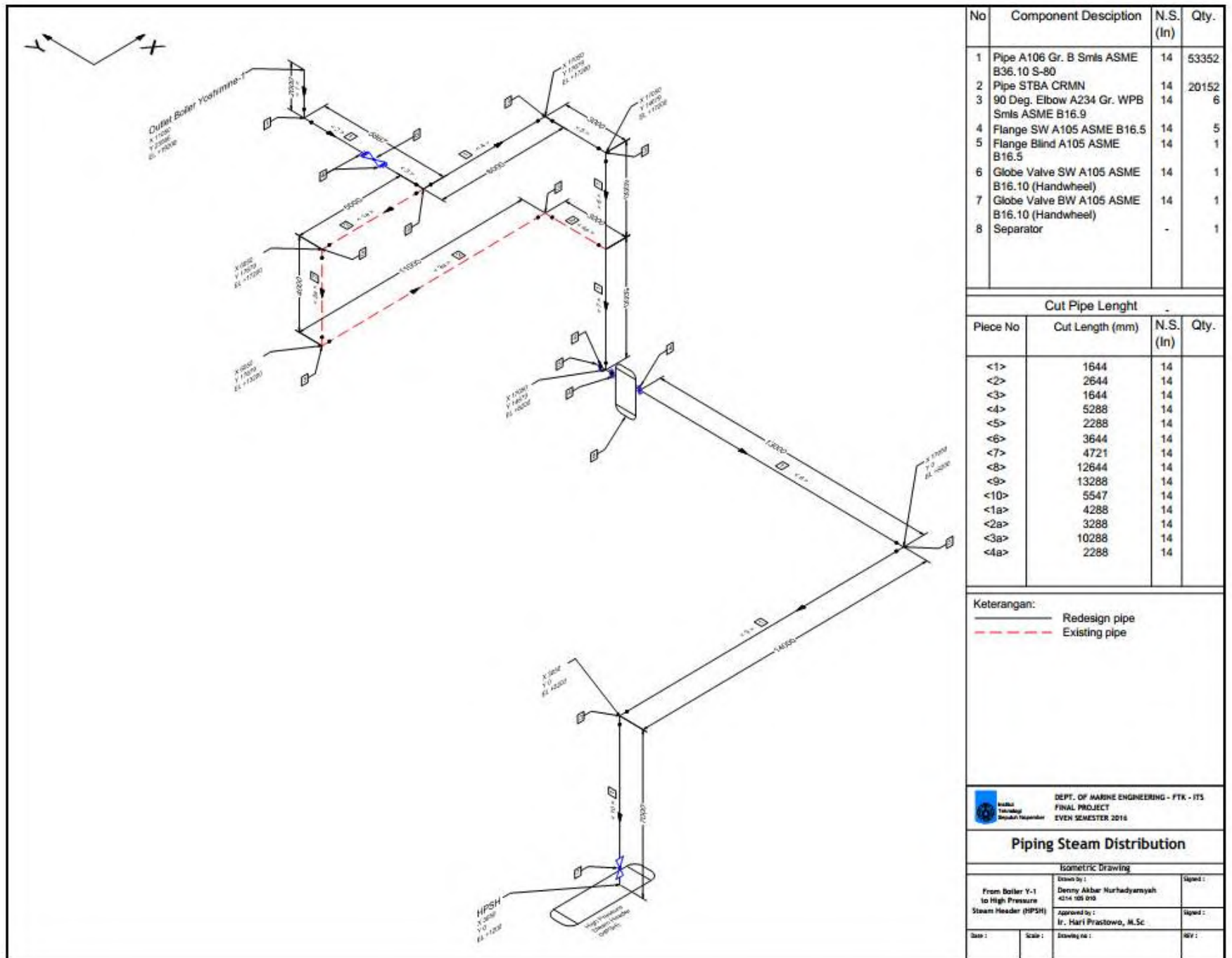
Table 8 Dimensions of Reducing Outlet Tees and Reducing Outlet Crosses



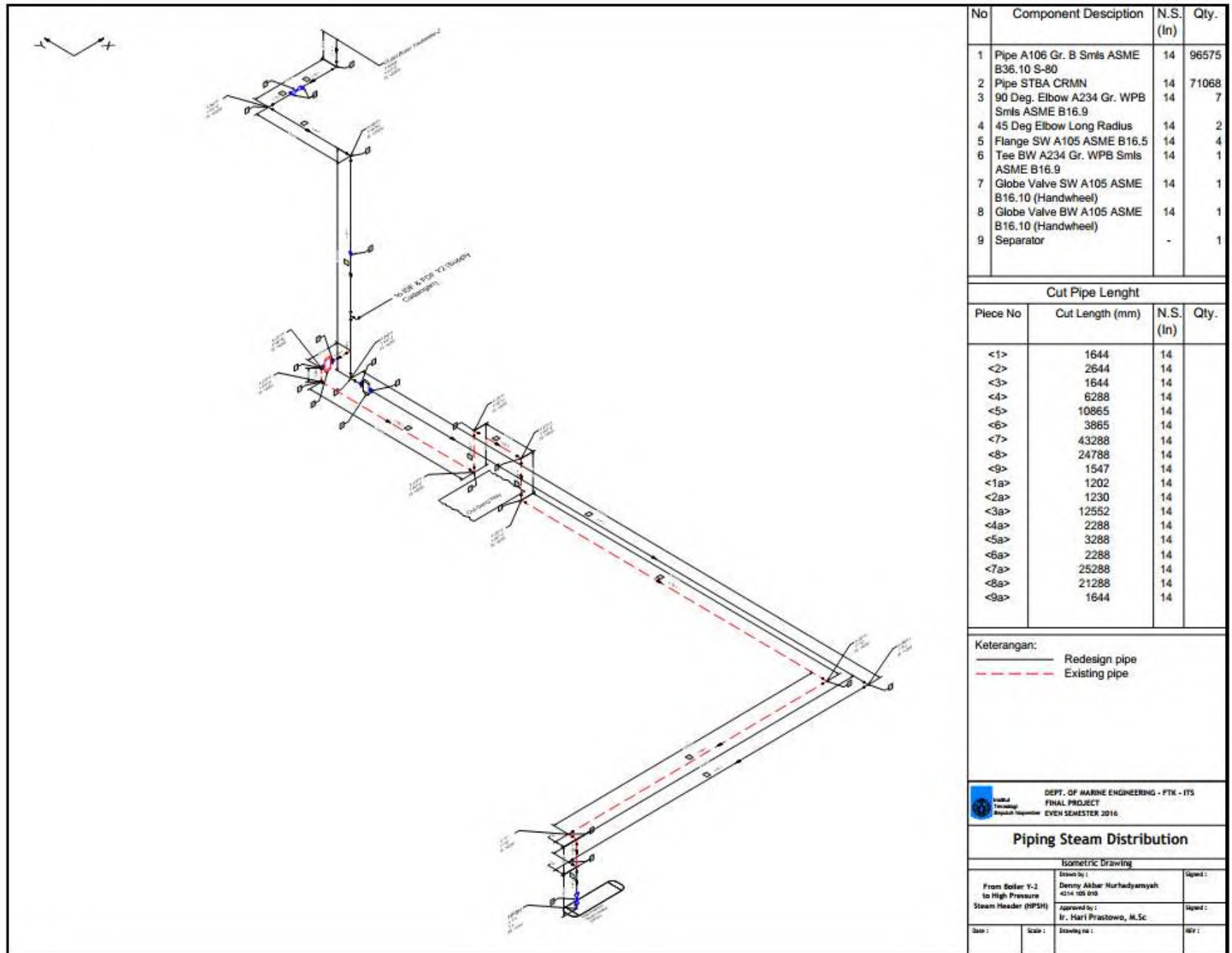
| Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | | Center-to-End | | Nominal Pipe Size (NPS) | Outside Diameter at Bevel | | Center-to-End | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Run | Outlet | Run, C | Outlet, M [Note (1)] | | Run | Outlet | Run, C | Outlet, M [Note (1)] |
| $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ | 21.3 | 17.3 | 25 | 25 | $4 \times 4 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 114.3 | 101.6 | 105 | 102 |
| $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ | 21.3 | 13.7 | 25 | 25 | $4 \times 4 \times 3$ | 114.3 | 88.9 | 105 | 98 |
| $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 26.7 | 21.3 | 29 | 29 | $4 \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 114.3 | 73.0 | 105 | 95 |
| $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ | 26.7 | 17.3 | 29 | 29 | $4 \times 4 \times 2$ | 114.3 | 60.3 | 105 | 89 |
| $1 \times 1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ | 33.4 | 26.7 | 38 | 38 | $4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 114.3 | 48.3 | 105 | 86 |
| $1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 33.4 | 21.3 | 38 | 38 | | | | | |
| | | | | | $5 \times 5 \times 4$ | 141.3 | 114.3 | 124 | 117 |
| $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ | 42.2 | 33.4 | 48 | 48 | $5 \times 5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 141.3 | 101.6 | 124 | 114 |
| $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ | 42.2 | 26.7 | 48 | 48 | $5 \times 5 \times 3$ | 141.3 | 88.9 | 124 | 111 |
| $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 42.2 | 21.3 | 48 | 48 | $5 \times 5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 141.3 | 73.0 | 124 | 108 |
| | | | | | $5 \times 5 \times 2$ | 141.3 | 60.3 | 124 | 105 |
| $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | 48.3 | 42.2 | 57 | 57 | $6 \times 6 \times 5$ | 168.3 | 141.3 | 143 | 137 |
| $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ | 48.3 | 33.4 | 57 | 57 | $6 \times 6 \times 4$ | 168.3 | 114.3 | 143 | 130 |
| $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ | 48.3 | 26.7 | 57 | 57 | $6 \times 6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 168.3 | 101.6 | 143 | 127 |
| $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ | 48.3 | 21.3 | 57 | 57 | $6 \times 6 \times 3$ | 168.3 | 88.9 | 143 | 124 |
| | | | | | $6 \times 6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 168.3 | 73.0 | 143 | 121 |
| $2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 60.3 | 48.3 | 64 | 60 | $8 \times 8 \times 6$ | 219.1 | 168.3 | 178 | 168 |
| $2 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | 60.3 | 42.2 | 64 | 57 | $8 \times 8 \times 5$ | 219.1 | 141.3 | 178 | 162 |
| $2 \times 2 \times 1$ | 60.3 | 33.4 | 64 | 51 | $8 \times 8 \times 4$ | 219.1 | 114.3 | 178 | 156 |
| $2 \times 2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ | 60.3 | 26.7 | 64 | 44 | $8 \times 8 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ | 219.1 | 101.6 | 178 | 152 |
| $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ | 73.0 | 60.3 | 76 | 70 | $10 \times 10 \times 8$ | 273.0 | 219.1 | 216 | 203 |
| $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 73.0 | 48.3 | 76 | 67 | $10 \times 10 \times 6$ | 273.0 | 168.3 | 216 | 194 |
| $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | 73.0 | 42.2 | 76 | 64 | $10 \times 10 \times 5$ | 273.0 | 141.3 | 216 | 191 |
| $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ | 73.0 | 33.4 | 76 | 57 | $10 \times 10 \times 4$ | 273.0 | 114.3 | 216 | 184 |
| $3 \times 3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 88.9 | 73.0 | 86 | 83 | $12 \times 12 \times 10$ | 323.8 | 273.0 | 254 | 241 |
| $3 \times 3 \times 2$ | 88.9 | 60.3 | 86 | 76 | $12 \times 12 \times 8$ | 323.8 | 219.1 | 254 | 229 |
| $3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 88.9 | 48.3 | 86 | 73 | $12 \times 12 \times 6$ | 323.8 | 168.3 | 254 | 219 |
| $3 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | 88.9 | 42.2 | 86 | 70 | $12 \times 12 \times 5$ | 323.8 | 141.3 | 254 | 216 |
| $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ | 101.6 | 88.9 | 95 | 92 | $14 \times 14 \times 12$ | 355.6 | 323.8 | 279 | 270 |
| $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ | 101.6 | 73.0 | 95 | 89 | $14 \times 14 \times 10$ | 355.6 | 273.0 | 279 | 257 |
| $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ | 101.6 | 60.3 | 95 | 83 | $14 \times 14 \times 8$ | 355.6 | 219.1 | 279 | 248 |
| $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ | 101.6 | 48.3 | 95 | 79 | $14 \times 14 \times 6$ | 355.6 | 168.3 | 279 | 238 |

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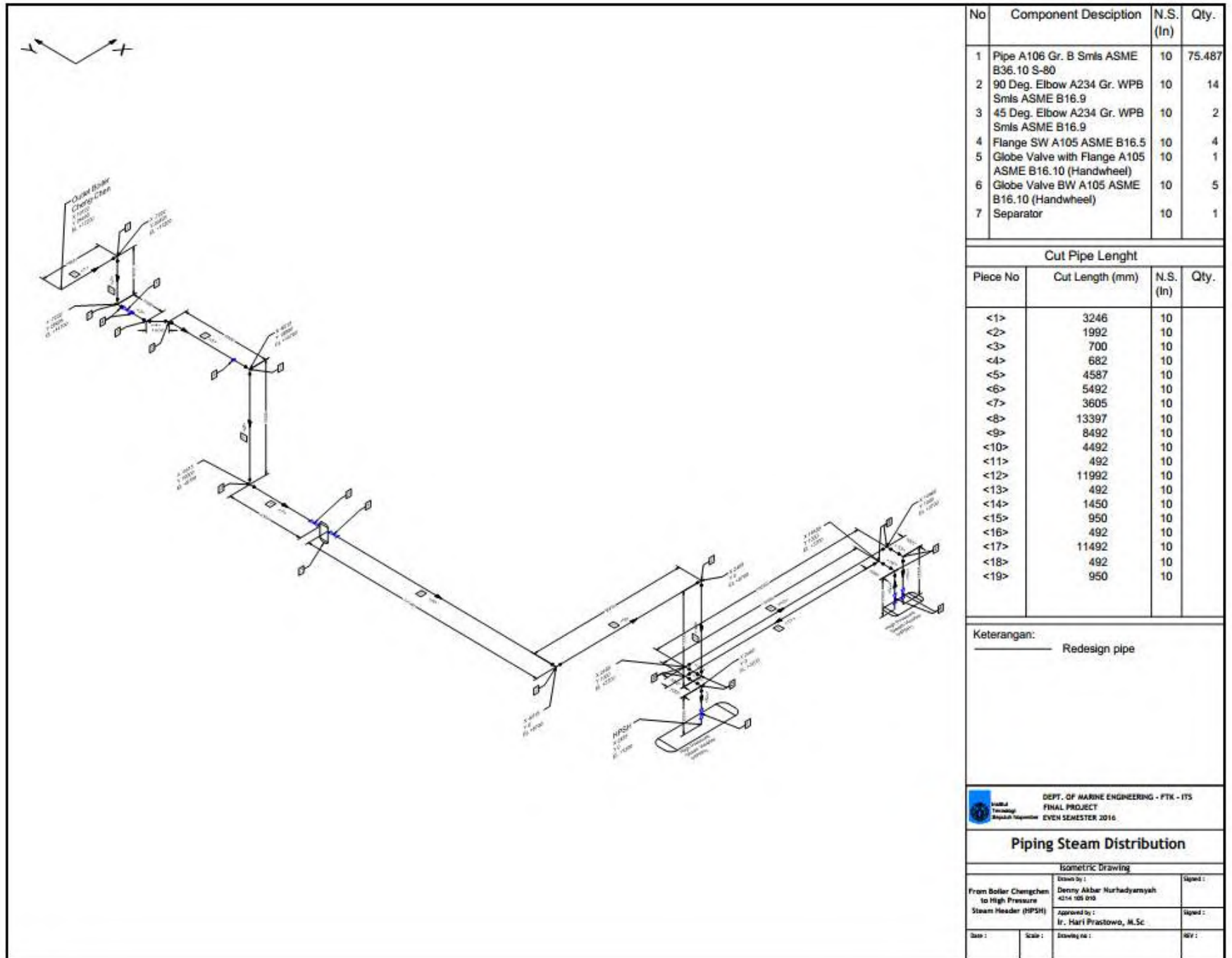
Lampiran C



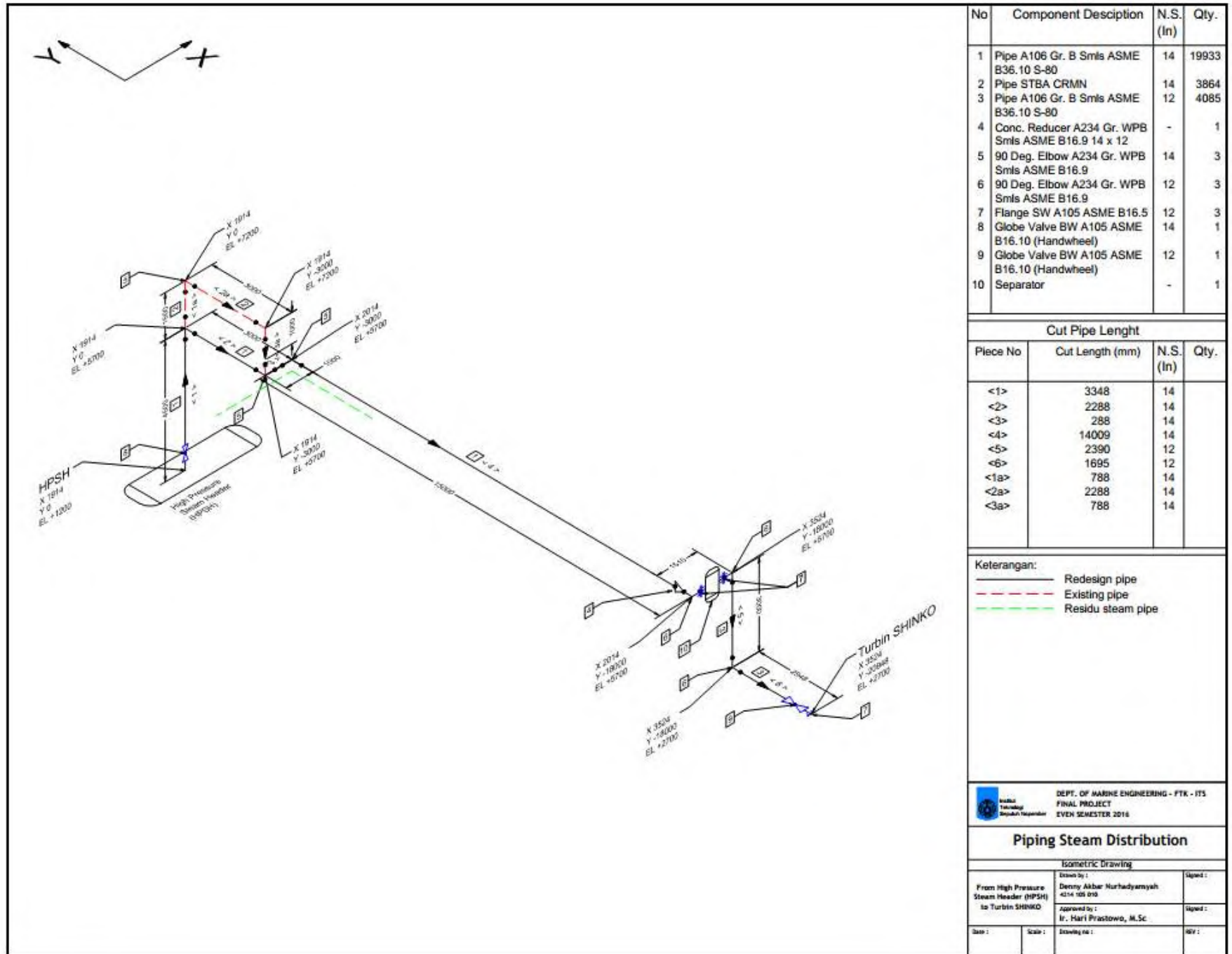
Section 1: Keluaran Boiler Yoshimine 1 – HPSH



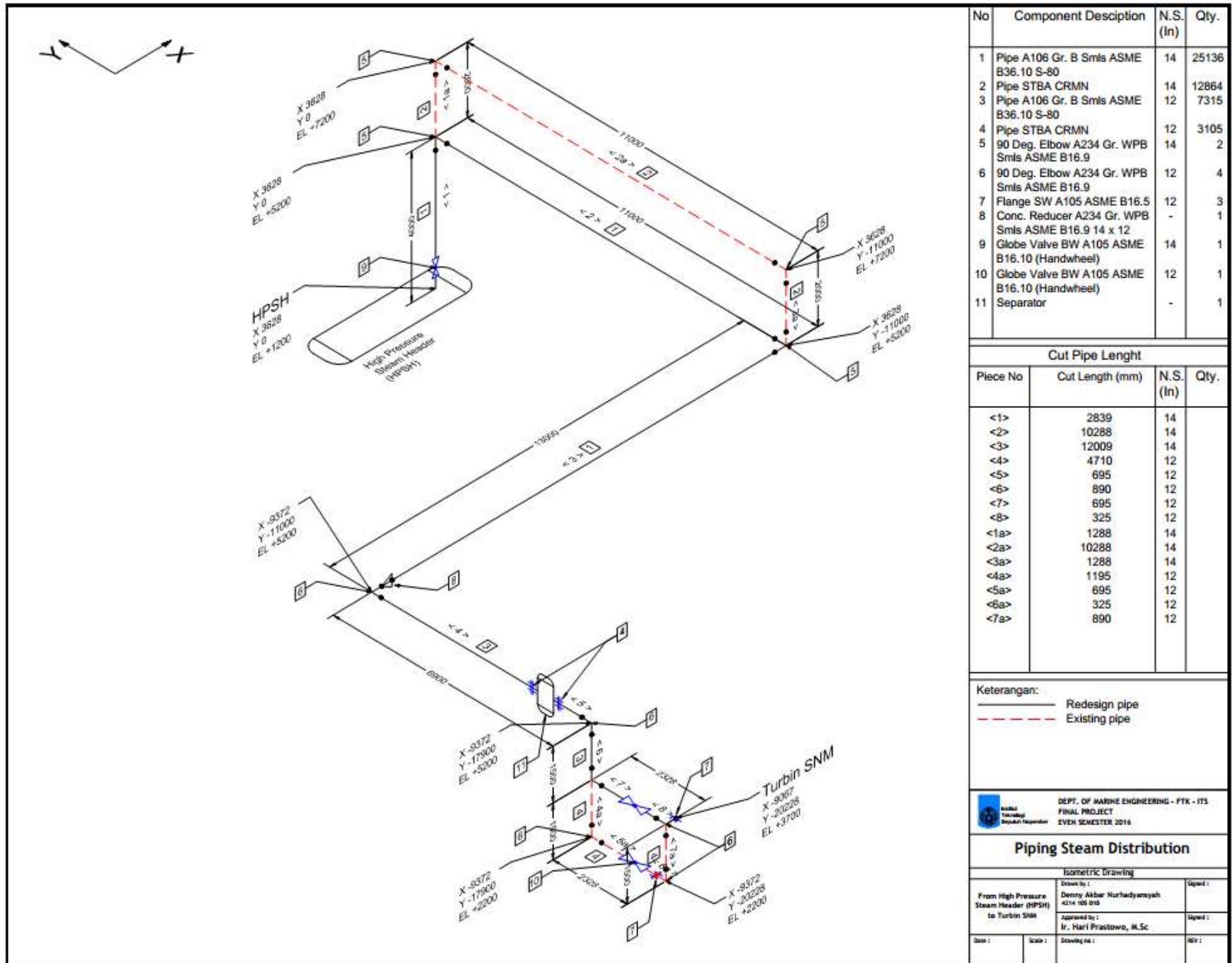
Section 2: Keluaran Boiler Yoshimine 2 – HPSH



Section 3: Keluaran Boiler Cheng-Chen – HPSH

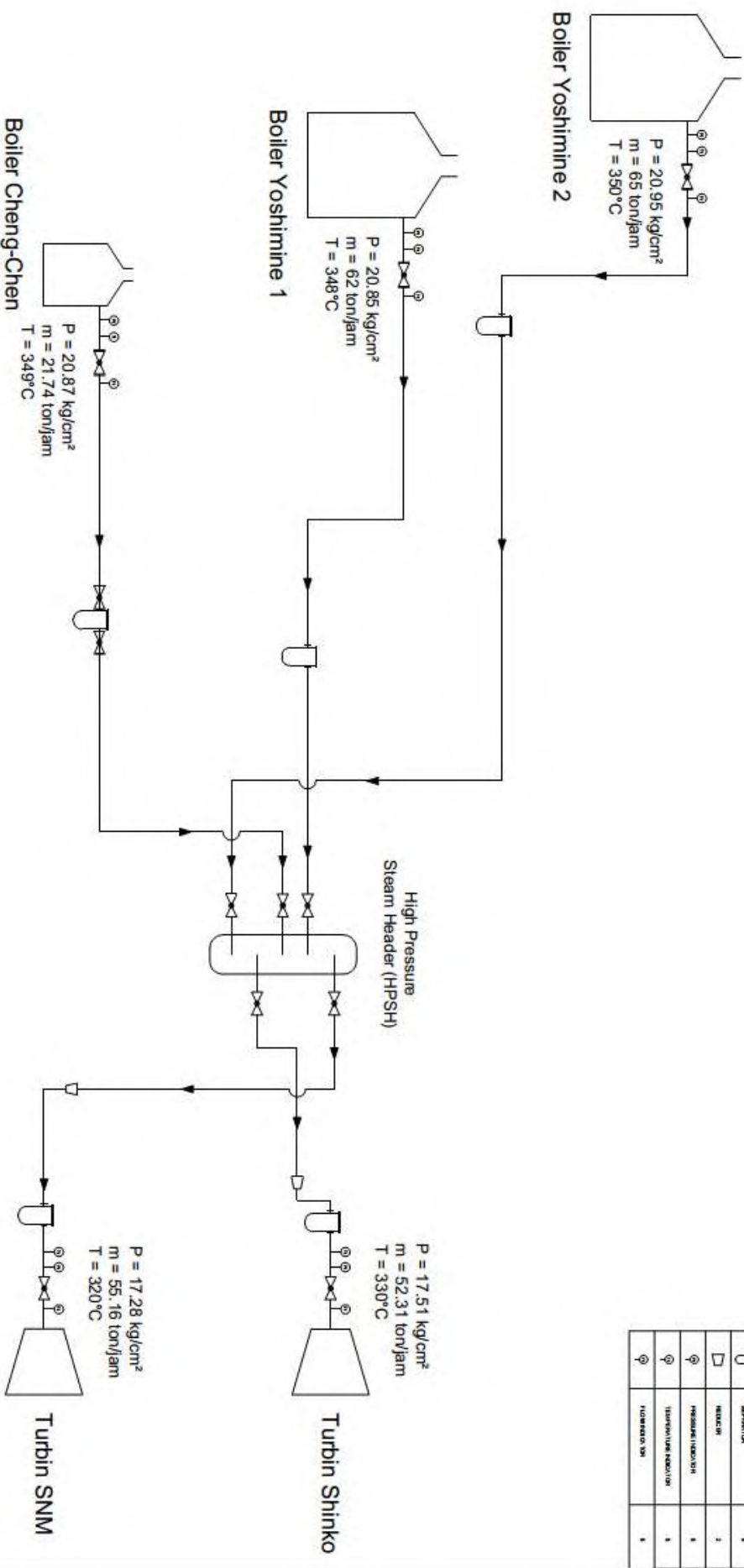


Section 4: HPSH – Turbin SHINKO



Section 5: HPSH – Turbin SNM

| NOI / RUMAH | EQUIPMENT | QUANTITY |
|-------------|------------------------|----------|
| ❧ | GLUE VALVE 1/2" x 1/2" | 3 |
| ❧ | GLUE VALVE 1/2" x 1/2" | 4 |
| ❧ | SEPARATION | 4 |
| ❧ | SEPARATION | 2 |
| ❧ | PRESSURE TRANSDUCER | 4 |
| ❧ | TEMPERATURE TRANSDUCER | 4 |
| ❧ | FLUIDIZED BED | 4 |



| | |
|--|--|
| | DEPT. OF MARINE ENGINEERING - FTK - ITS FINAL PROJECT EVEN SEMESTER 2016 |
|--|--|

| Piping Steam Distribution | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Pipe & Instrumentation Diagram | | Drawn by: | Sign: |
| Steam Transfer From Boiler to Turbin (Existing) | | Denny Akbar Nurhidayasyah 4314 031010 | Sign: |
| Approved by: | | Dr. Hari Pratomo, M.Sc | Sign: |
| Date: | Scale: | Drawing to: | REV: |

Pipe & Instrumentation Diagrams Existing

“Halaman ini Sengaja dikosongkan”

Lampiran D

Data Properties Pipa *Section 1*: Keluaran Boiler Yoshimine 1 – HPSH

| Property | Value | Unit |
|--|--------------------|--|
| medium : | overheated steam | |
| pressure : | 20.544 | [bar] |
| temperature : | 350 | [Celsius] |
| density : | 7.419438654425 | [kg / m ³] |
| dynamic viscosity : | 2.2250586783579E-5 | [Pa s] |
| kinematic viscosity : | 2.998958252766 | [10 ⁻⁶ m ² / s] |
| specific inner energy : | 2859.6011992033 | [kJ / kg] |
| specific enthalpy : | 3136.4954624606 | [kJ / kg] |
| specific entropy : | 6.9444746302932 | [kJ / kg K] |
| specific isobar heat capacity : cp | 2.2363674384142 | [kJ / kg K] |
| specific isochor heat capacity : cv | 1.6650596709945 | [kJ / kg K] |
| isentropic exponent : kappa | 1.29120208 | |
| thermal conductivity : | 0.051446745799202 | [W / m K] |
| speed of sound : | 597.92967233218 | [m / s] |

Sumber:

http://www.peacesoftware.de/einigewerte/wasser_dampf_e.html

Data diatas merupakan contoh data pada jalur pipa section 1. Data properties untuk jalur yang lain dapat diketahui sesuai sumber yang sudah dicantumkan pada keterangan sumber.

Tabel D.1. *Absolute Roughness of Pipe Material*

| | |
|--|---|
| Stainless Steel | 0.03 |
| Wrought Iron (New) | 0.045 |
| Carbon Steel (New) | 0.02-0.05 |
| Carbon Steel (Slightly Corroded) | 0.05-0.15 |
| Carbon Steel (Moderately Corroded) | 0.15-1 |
| Carbon Steel (Badly Corroded) | 1-3  |
| Carbon Steel (Cement-lined) | 1.5 |
| Asphalted Cast Iron | 0.1-1 |
| Cast Iron (new) | 0.25 |
| Cast Iron (old, sandblasted) | 1 |
| Sheet Metal Ducts (with smooth joints) | 0.02-0.1 |
| Galvanized Iron | 0.025-0.15 |
| Wood Stave | 0.18-0.91 |
| Wood Stave, used | 0.25-1 |
| Smooth Cement | 0.5 |
| Concrete – Very Smooth | 0.025-0.2 |
| Concrete – Fine (Floated, Brushed) | 0.2-0.8 |
| Concrete – Rough, Form Marks | 0.8-3 |
| Riveted Steel | 0.91-9.1 |

Sumber: https://netrium.net/fluid_flow/absolute-roughness/

Densities, molecular weight and chemical formulas of some common gases can be found in the table below:

Tabel D.2. Molecular Weight of Gases

| Gas | Formula | Molecular weight |
|------------------------|----------|------------------|
| Acetylene (ethyne) | C_2H_2 | 26 |
| Air | | 29 |
| Sulfur Dioxide | SO_2 | 64.06 |
| Sulfur Trioxide | SO_3 | 80.062 |
| Sulfuric Oxide | SO | 48.063 |
| Toluene | C_7H_8 | 92.141 |
| Water Vapor, steam | H_2O | 18.016 |
| Water gas (bituminous) | | |
| Xenon | | |

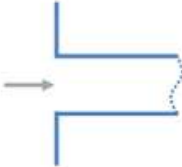
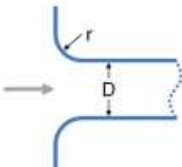
Sumber: http://www.engineeringtoolbox.com/gas-density-d_158.html

2. CALCULATING ENTRANCE AND EXIT LOSSES

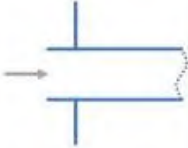
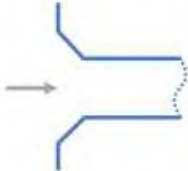
Listed below are K-values for several common entrance and exit geometries. These may be used in conjunction with the velocity of the fluid in the pipe to calculate the entrance and exit pressure losses. Refer to the article on [pressure loss calculation using the K-value or excess head method](#) for the formula by which the pressure loss may be calculated from the K values below.

2.1 K-values for Pipe Entrances

The table below presents the K-value for pipe entrances of various geometries.

| Type | Shape | r/D | K-value |
|--------------------|---|------|------------|
| Flush/Square-Edged |  | 0 | $K = 0.5$ |
| Rounded |  | 0.02 | $K = 0.28$ |
| | | 0.04 | $K = 0.24$ |
| | | 0.06 | $K = 0.15$ |
| | | 0.10 | $K = 0.09$ |
| | | | |

Sumber: https://netrium.net/fluid_flow/pressure-loss-from-pipe-entrance-and-exits/

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| | | 0.15 + | $K = 0.04$ |
| Inward Projecting/Re-entrant |  | - | $K = 0.78$ |
| Chamfered |  | - | $K = 0.25$ |

2.2 K-values for Pipe Exits

When a fluid exits a pipe into a much large body of the same fluid the velocity is reduced to zero and all of the kinetic energy is dissipated, thus the losses in the system are one velocity head regardless of the exit geometry.

| Type | Shape | r/D | K-value |
|----------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| All Geometries | - | - | $K = 1.0$ |

Sumber: https://netrium.net/fluid_flow/pressure-loss-from-pipe-entrance-and-exits/

Tabel D.3 *Friction Loss for Turbulent Flow Through Valves and Fittings*

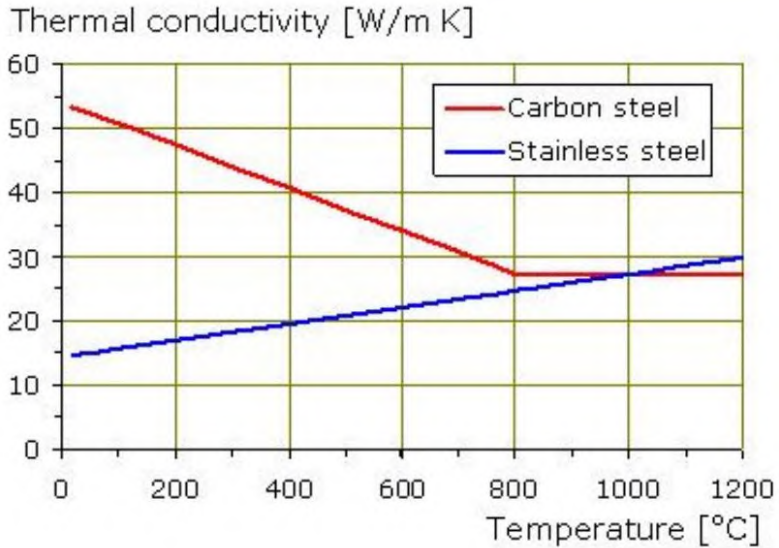
| <i>Type of Fitting or Valve</i> | <i>Frictional Loss, Number of Velocity Heads, K_f</i> | <i>Frictional Loss, Equivalent Length of Straight Pipe in Pipe Diameters, L_e/D</i> |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Elbow, 45° | 0.35 | 17 |
| Elbow, 90° | 0.75 | 35 |
| Tee | 1 | 50 |
| Return bend | 1.5 | 75 |
| Coupling | 0.04 | 2 |
| Union | 0.04 | 2 |
| Gate valve | | |
| Wide open | 0.17 | 9 |
| Half open | 4.5 | 225 |
| Globe valve | | |
| Wide open | 6.0 | 300 |
| Half open | 9.5 | 475 |
| Angle valve, wide open | 2.0 | 100 |
| Check valve | | |
| Ball | 70.0 | 3500 |
| Swing | 2.0 | 100 |
| Water meter, disk | 7.0 | 350 |

Source: R. H. Perry and C. H. Chilton, *Chemical Engineers' Handbook*, 5th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973. With permission.

Tabel D.4. Material Pipa dan Insulasi

| Jalur pipa | Material | NPS | OD | | ID | | Schedule | Thickness (inch) | Thickness (m) |
|------------------|-----------|-----|-------|------|--------|-------|----------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | inchi | m | inchi | m | | | |
| <i>Section 1</i> | A106 GR B | 14 | 14 | 0.36 | 12.5 | 0.318 | 80 | 0.750 | 0.0191 |
| <i>Section 2</i> | A106 GR B | 14 | 14 | 0.36 | 12.5 | 0.318 | 80 | 0.750 | 0.0191 |
| <i>Section 3</i> | A106 GR B | 10 | 10.75 | 0.27 | 9.562 | 0.243 | 80 | 0.594 | 0.0151 |
| <i>Section 4</i> | STBA | 14 | 14 | 0.36 | 12.5 | 0.318 | 80 | 0.750 | 0.0191 |
| | | 12 | 12.75 | 0.32 | 11.374 | 0.289 | 80 | 0.688 | 0.0175 |
| <i>Section 5</i> | STBA | 14 | 14 | 0.36 | 12.5 | 0.318 | 80 | 0.750 | 0.0191 |
| | | 12 | 12.75 | 0.32 | 11.374 | 0.289 | 80 | 0.688 | 0.0175 |

| Insulasi | NPS | Thickness | |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|------|
| | | inchi | m |
| <i>Mineral Wool</i> | 14 | 1.969 | 0.05 |
| <i>Rock Wool</i> | 12 | 1.969 | 0.05 |
| <i>Mineral Wool</i> | 10 | 1.969 | 0.05 |



Gambar D.1. Thermal Conductivity of stainless steel as a function of temperature

Sumber: Structural Fire Engineering, Professor Colin Bailey, University of Manchester.



Mineral Wool Pipe Insulation

Description

Mineral Wool Pipe Insulation is a precision cut pipe covering composed of high density stone wool made from naturally occurring Basalt Rock. The covering is produced in two half sections and can be supplied plain or jacketed with materials such as: all service jacket (ASJ), foil scrim kraft (FSK), Glassmat or other suitable jacketing. Mineral wool pipe insulation is available in three foot lengths in sizes from ½" through 28" IPS and wall thicknesses from 1 to 6". Sizes larger than 28" IPS are available in curved segments. See SPI Rigidflex Insulation cut to size as an alternate insulation for larger pipe sizes and tanks.

Uses

Mineral wool pipe insulation can be used in a wide range of hot or cold pipe applications ranging from -20°F (-29°C) to 1200°F per ASTM C411 (650°C) making it ideal for use on:

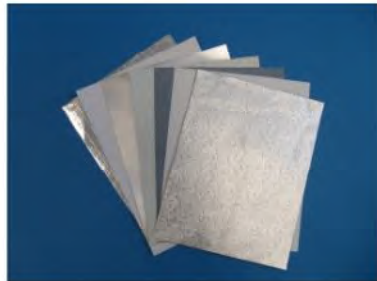
- High temperature pipe lines typically found in industrial power and petrochemical plants, steam production and supply pipe, etc.
- Commercial hot and cold water supply.
- Refrigerated water and other related applications.

Advantages

- Good dimensional stability (thermal).
- Good mechanical abuse and compressive strength.
- Low moisture sorption.
- Fire resistant and non combustible.
- Excellent sound properties.
- Non corrosive.
- Chemically inert, minimizes indoor air quality pollutant potential.
- Made from natural, inorganic material with high recycled content.
- Resistant to the growth of fungi, mold or bacteria.
- Does not sustain vermin.



Small to large pipe sizes, fittings are available as well as curved segments for tank walls.



A variety of jacketing materials are available to meet service and specification requirements.

Performance and compliance use data is based on fabrication of Thermal Conductivity as manufactured by Roxul FabRock® HT.

Mineral Wool Pipe Insulation

Performance and Compliance

- ASTM C612* Mineral Fiber Block and Board Thermal Insulation Type IVB.
- ASTM C547* Standard Specifications for Mineral Fiber Pipe Insulation Type 1 Grade A (850°F).
- ASTM C583-90 (2004)* Standard Practice for Inner and Outer Diameters of Rigid Thermal Insulation for Nominal Sizes of Pipe and Tubing (NPS System).
- ASTM C450* Standard Practice for Fabrication of Thermal Insulating Fitting Covers for NPS Piping, and Vessel Lagging.

Fire Performance

- ASTM E 84 (UL723)* Surface Burning Characteristics
Flame Spread 5, Smoke Developed 0
- CAN/ULC S102* Surface Burning Characteristics
Flame Spread 5, Smoke Developed 0
- ASTM E 136* Behavior of Materials at 750°C (1382°F)
Non-Combustible
- CAN4 S114* Test for Non-Combustibility
Non-Combustible

Maximum Service Temperature

- ASTM C 411* Hot Surface Performance
In Compliance with ASTM C612
@ 1200°F (650°C).

Moisture Resistance

- ASTM C 1104* Moisture Sorption 0.03%

Dimensional Stability

- ASTM C 356* Linear Shrinkage <0.4%

Thermal Conductivity

ASTM C177

| BTU.in/hr. °F.ft² (W/m.K) | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 25°F (-4°C) | 0.221 (0.0318) |
| 75°F (24°C) | 0.239 (0.0345) |
| 100°F (38°C) | 0.253 (0.0365) |
| 200°F (93°C) | 0.299 (0.0432) |
| 300°F (149°C) | 0.350 (0.0504) |
| 400°F (204°C) | 0.383 (0.0553) |
| 500°F (260°C) | 0.464 (0.0669) |
| 600°F (316°C) | 0.549 (0.0792) |
| 700°F (371°C) | 0.660 (0.0952) |

Thermal Resistance

ASTM C 518

(C 177)

R-value/inch @ 75°F, 4.2 hr.ft².F/Btu (at time of Mfrt). RSI value/25.4 mm @ 24°C
0.74 m²K/W.

Corrosion Resistance

ASTM C 665

Corrosiveness Passed.

*ASTM C 795**

Stainless Steel Stress Corrosion

Specification as per Test

Methods C871 and C692: U.S. Nuclear

Regulatory Commission, Reg. Guide

#1.36: U.S. Military Specifications

MIL-I-24244 (all versions including B

and C). Conforms

*Provisions for lot testing may be required, consult manufacturer."

Compressive Strength

- ASTM C165* at 10% 720 psf (34.4 kPa)



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Nov. 2014 - Form Mineral Wool

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Prandtl Jalur Pipa Section 1: Keluaran Boiler Yoshimine 1 – HPSH

Zittau's Fluid Property Calculator

Fluid:

Function:

Unit System:

Enter given values: [Range of validity](#)

Pressure p

Temperature t

Vapor fraction x
[Details on the vapor fraction x](#)

Calculate / Recalculate

Result:

=

For further information on property libraries available for Excel®, MATLAB®, Mathcad®, Engineering Equation Solver® EES, DYMOLA® (Modelica), SimulationX®, and LabView® click [here](#).

Apps for calculating steam properties for iPhone, iPad, and iPod touch can be found [here \(description\)](#) and for Android phones and tablets [here \(description\)](#).

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www.international-steam-tables.com
www.thermodynamik-formelsammlung.de

Sumber: <http://thermodynamik.hszg.de/fpc/index.php>

Data diatas merupakan contoh data pada jalur pipa section 1. Data properties untuk jalur yang lain dapat diketahui sesuai sumber yang sudah dicantumkan pada keterangan sumber.

Tabel D.5. Properties Udara Pada Tekanan Atmosfir

| Parameter | Besaran | Satuan |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Density | 1.166 | kg/m ³ |
| gravity (g) | 9.81 | m/s ² |
| T surface (personal protection) | 333.15 | K |
| T _∞ | 303.15 | K |
| dynamic viscosity (μ) | 1.9302E-05 | kg/ms |
| kinematic viscosity (ν) | 0.00001655 | m ² /s |
| spesific heat (cp) | 1.0059 | kJ/kg K |
| thermal conductivity (k) | 0.0276 | W/m K |
| T _f | 318.15 | K |
| prandtl (Pr) | 0.703 | |
| Volume expansion coefficient β | 0.00314 | |

Tabel D.6. Dry air at temperatures at one atmosphere from 175 K to 1900 K

| Temperature (K) | Specific Heat | | Ratio of Specific Heats $\gamma = c_p/c_v$ | Dynamic Viscosity μ (10^{-5} kg/m s) | Thermal Conductivity k (10^{-5} kW/m K) | Prandtl Number | Kinematic Viscosity ¹⁾ ν (10^{-5} m ² /s) | Density ¹⁾ ρ (kg/m ³) | Diffusivity α (10^{-6} m ² /s) |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---|---|----------------|---|---|---|
| | c_p (kJ/kgK) | c_v (kJ/kgK) | | | | | | | |
| 175 | 1,0023 | 0,7152 | 1,401 | 1,182 | 1,593 | 0,744 | 0,586 | 2,017 | |
| 200 | 1,0025 | 0,7154 | 1,401 | 1,329 | 1,809 | 0,736 | 0,753 | 1,765 | 10,17 |
| 225 | 1,0027 | 0,7156 | 1,401 | 1,467 | 2,020 | 0,728 | 0,935 | 1,569 | |
| 250 | 1,0031 | 0,7160 | 1,401 | 1,599 | 2,227 | 0,720 | 1,132 | 1,412 | 15,67 |
| 275 | 1,0038 | 0,7167 | 1,401 | 1,725 | 2,428 | 0,713 | 1,343 | 1,284 | |
| 300 | 1,0049 | 0,7178 | 1,400 | 1,846 | 2,624 | 0,707 | 1,568 | 1,177 | 22,07 |
| 325 | 1,0063 | 0,7192 | 1,400 | 1,962 | 2,816 | 0,701 | 1,807 | 1,086 | |
| 350 | 1,0082 | 0,7211 | 1,398 | 2,075 | 3,003 | 0,697 | 2,056 | 1,009 | 29,18 |
| 375 | 1,0106 | 0,7235 | 1,397 | 2,181 | 3,186 | 0,692 | 2,317 | 0,9413 | |
| 400 | 1,0135 | 0,7264 | 1,395 | 2,286 | 3,365 | 0,688 | 2,591 | 0,8824 | 36,94 |
| 450 | 1,0206 | 0,7335 | 1,391 | 2,485 | 3,710 | 0,684 | 3,168 | 0,7844 | |
| 500 | 1,0295 | 0,7424 | 1,387 | 2,670 | 4,041 | 0,680 | 3,782 | 0,7090 | |
| 550 | 1,0398 | 0,7527 | 1,381 | 2,849 | 4,357 | 0,680 | 4,439 | 0,6418 | |
| 600 | 1,0511 | 0,7640 | 1,376 | 3,017 | 4,661 | 0,680 | 5,128 | 0,5883 | |
| 650 | 1,0629 | 0,7758 | 1,370 | 3,178 | 4,954 | 0,682 | 5,853 | 0,5430 | |
| 700 | 1,0750 | 0,7879 | 1,364 | 3,332 | 5,236 | 0,684 | 6,607 | 0,5043 | |
| 750 | 1,0870 | 0,7999 | 1,359 | 3,482 | 5,509 | 0,687 | 7,399 | 0,4706 | |
| 800 | 1,0987 | 0,8116 | 1,354 | 3,624 | 5,774 | 0,690 | 8,214 | 0,4412 | |
| 850 | 1,1101 | 0,8230 | 1,349 | 3,763 | 6,030 | 0,693 | 9,061 | 0,4153 | |
| 900 | 1,1209 | 0,8338 | 1,344 | 3,897 | 6,276 | 0,696 | 9,936 | 0,3922 | |
| 950 | 1,1313 | 0,8442 | 1,340 | 4,026 | 6,520 | 0,699 | 10,83 | 0,3716 | |
| 1000 | 1,1411 | 0,8540 | 1,336 | 4,153 | 6,754 | 0,702 | 11,76 | 0,3530 | |
| 1050 | 1,1502 | 0,8631 | 1,333 | 4,276 | 6,985 | 0,704 | 12,72 | 0,3362 | |
| 1100 | 1,1589 | 0,8718 | 1,329 | 4,396 | 7,209 | 0,707 | 13,70 | 0,3209 | |
| 1150 | 1,1670 | 0,8799 | 1,326 | 4,511 | 7,427 | 0,709 | 14,70 | 0,3069 | |
| 1200 | 1,1746 | 0,8875 | 1,323 | 4,626 | 7,640 | 0,711 | 15,73 | 0,2941 | |
| 1250 | 1,1817 | 0,8946 | 1,321 | 4,736 | 7,849 | 0,713 | 16,77 | 0,2824 | |
| 1300 | 1,1884 | 0,9013 | 1,319 | 4,846 | 8,054 | 0,715 | 17,85 | 0,2715 | |
| 1350 | 1,1946 | 0,9075 | 1,316 | 4,952 | 8,253 | 0,717 | 18,94 | 0,2615 | |
| 1400 | 1,2005 | 0,9134 | 1,314 | 5,057 | 8,450 | 0,719 | 20,06 | 0,2521 | |
| 1500 | 1,2112 | 0,9241 | 1,311 | 5,264 | 8,831 | 0,722 | 22,36 | 0,2353 | |
| 1600 | 1,2207 | 0,9336 | 1,308 | 5,457 | 9,199 | 0,724 | 24,74 | 0,2206 | |
| 1700 | 1,2293 | 0,9422 | 1,305 | 5,646 | 9,554 | 0,726 | 27,20 | 0,2076 | |
| 1800 | 1,2370 | 0,9499 | 1,302 | 5,829 | 9,899 | 0,728 | 29,72 | 0,1961 | |
| 1900 | 1,2440 | 0,9569 | 1,300 | 6,008 | 10,233 | 0,730 | 32,34 | 0,1858 | |

Sumber: www.engineeringtoolbox.com

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| Size (Inches) | 2" | \$ 266 | \$ 323 | \$ 403 | \$ 1,044 | \$ 1,185 |
| | 2 1/2" | \$ 334 | \$ 425 | \$ 718 | \$ 1,762 | \$ 2,935 |
| | 3" | \$ 400 | \$ 572 | \$ 796 | \$ 1,810 | \$ 2,985 |
| | 4" | \$ 590 | \$ 816 | \$ 1,210 | \$ 2,935 | \$ 4,615 |
| | 5" | \$ 900 | \$ 1,448 | \$ 2,631 | X | X |
| | 6" | \$ 944 | \$ 1,703 | \$ 2,735 | \$ 5,003 | \$ 8,703 |
| | 8" | \$ 1,417 | \$ 2,702 | \$ 4,050 | \$ 8,250 | \$ 22,510 |
| | 10" | \$ 2,576 | \$ 3,604 | \$ 7,894 | \$ 10,739 | X |
| | 12" | \$ 3,606 | \$ 5,438 | \$ 10,336 | X | X |
| | 14" | \$ 6,285 | \$ 6,701 | \$ 16,733 | X | X |
| | 16" | \$ 7,214 | \$ 9,992 | X | X | X |
| | 18" | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 20" | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 24" | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 30" | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 36" | X | X | X | X | X |

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Daftar harga pipa seamless SCH 80
per 15 Juli 2016

| Diameter | Panjang | SCH 80 |
|----------|---------|--------------|
| ½" | 6 m | Rp 120,750 |
| ¾" | 6 m | Rp 152,250 |
| 1" | 6 m | Rp 199,500 |
| 1¼" | 6 m | Rp 252,000 |
| 1½" | 6 m | Rp 304,500 |
| 2" | 6 m | Rp 399,000 |
| 2½" | 6 m | Rp 603,750 |
| 3" | 6 m | Rp 813,750 |
| 4" | 6 m | Rp 1,249,500 |
| 5" | 6 m | Rp 1,638,000 |
| 6" | 6 m | Rp 2,205,000 |
| 8" | 6 m | Rp 3,696,000 |
| 10" | 6 m | Rp 5,460,000 |
| 12" | 6 m | Rp 7,759,500 |
| 14" | 6 m | Rp12,495,000 |
| 16" | 6 m | Rp15,655,500 |
| 18" | 6 m | Rp23,205,000 |
| 20" | 6 m | Rp28,140,000 |

Harga sudah termasuk PPN

Harga tidak mengikat

Harga nego, tergantung pengambilan

PRICE LIST FITTING CS TEE & CAP

| Size | TEE STRAIGHT | | | TEE Galvaniz | | | CAP | |
|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | SGP | S 40 SL | S 80 SL | SGP | S 40 SL | S 80 SL | SGP | S 40 SL |
| 1/2" | Rp11,000 | Rp11,500 | Rp22,700 | Rp13,200 | Rp13,800 | Rp27,250 | Rp4,200 | Rp5,000 |
| 3/4" | Rp11,500 | Rp12,000 | Rp23,500 | Rp13,800 | Rp14,500 | Rp28,200 | Rp4,300 | Rp5,500 |
| 1" | Rp16,500 | Rp16,500 | Rp30,000 | Rp20,500 | Rp21,000 | Rp36,000 | Rp5,300 | Rp6,500 |
| 1 1/4" | Rp21,500 | Rp22,500 | Rp41,000 | Rp27,500 | Rp29,000 | Rp49,200 | Rp6,500 | Rp7,500 |
| 1 1/2" | Rp29,000 | Rp30,000 | Rp47,000 | Rp37,500 | Rp40,000 | Rp56,400 | Rp7,100 | Rp8,700 |
| 2" | Rp35,000 | Rp37,000 | Rp70,000 | Rp46,500 | Rp50,000 | Rp84,000 | Rp8,300 | Rp9,800 |
| 2 1/2" | Rp54,000 | Rp66,000 | Rp110,000 | Rp71,000 | Rp89,000 | Rp132,000 | Rp11,800 | Rp14,500 |
| 3" | Rp69,000 | Rp90,000 | Rp153,000 | Rp90,000 | Rp118,000 | Rp183,600 | Rp15,000 | Rp21,000 |
| 4" | Rp103,000 | Rp149,000 | Rp233,000 | Rp138,000 | Rp188,000 | Rp279,600 | Rp30,000 | Rp34,000 |
| 5" | Rp150,000 | Rp220,000 | Rp340,000 | Rp200,000 | Rp270,000 | Rp420,000 | Rp45,000 | Rp55,000 |
| 6" | Rp204,000 | Rp323,000 | Rp600,000 | Rp277,000 | Rp445,000 | Rp720,000 | Rp75,000 | Rp84,000 |
| 8" | Rp436,000 | Rp553,000 | Rp1,032,000 | Rp580,000 | Rp762,000 | Rp1,238,400 | Rp130,000 | Rp160,000 |
| 10" | Rp774,000 | Rp1,074,000 | Rp1,916,000 | Rp1,020,000 | Rp1,450,000 | Rp2,299,200 | Rp205,000 | Rp260,000 |
| 12" | Rp1,257,000 | Rp1,703,000 | Rp3,483,000 | Rp1,628,000 | Rp2,354,000 | Rp4,179,600 | Rp351,000 | Rp480,000 |
| 14" | Rp1,500,000 | Rp2,138,000 | Rp5,000,000 | Rp2,040,000 | Rp2,882,000 | Rp6,000,000 | Rp450,000 | Rp560,000 |
| 16" | Rp1,770,000 | Rp2,820,000 | Rp8,000,000 | Rp2,420,000 | Rp3,945,000 | Rp9,600,000 | Rp540,000 | Rp840,000 |

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| DAFTAR HARGA FLANGES | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------------|-------------|----|-------------|-------------|
| Size | T | 10K STD | | T | 5K STD | |
| Inchi | | 10K STD | 10K STD B | | 5K STD | 5K STD B |
| ½ | 12 | Rp19,000 | Rp21,000 | 9 | Rp14,000 | Rp15,000 |
| ¾ | 14 | Rp25,000 | Rp27,000 | 10 | Rp17,000 | Rp19,000 |
| 1 | 14 | Rp36,000 | Rp39,000 | 10 | Rp20,000 | Rp22,000 |
| 1 ¼ | 16 | Rp45,000 | Rp48,000 | 12 | Rp33,000 | Rp36,000 |
| 1 ½ | 16 | Rp48,000 | Rp51,500 | 12 | Rp33,500 | Rp36,000 |
| 2 | 16 | Rp58,000 | Rp65,000 | 14 | Rp37,000 | Rp43,000 |
| 2 ½ | 18 | Rp77,000 | Rp91,000 | 14 | Rp48,000 | Rp60,000 |
| 3 | 18 | Rp81,000 | Rp100,000 | 14 | Rp65,000 | Rp81,500 |
| 4 | 18 | Rp97,000 | Rp132,000 | 16 | Rp80,000 | Rp112,500 |
| 5 | 20 | Rp145,000 | Rp205,000 | 16 | Rp110,000 | Rp155,000 |
| 6 | 22 | Rp195,000 | Rp280,000 | 18 | Rp140,000 | Rp218,000 |
| 8 | 22 | Rp250,000 | Rp385,000 | 20 | Rp198,000 | Rp350,000 |
| 10 | 24 | Rp395,000 | Rp637,500 | 22 | Rp315,000 | Rp550,000 |
| 12 | 24 | Rp432,000 | Rp770,000 | 22 | Rp340,000 | Rp675,000 |
| 14 | 26 | Rp630,000 | Rp1,035,000 | 24 | Rp540,000 | Rp950,000 |
| 16 | 28 | Rp900,000 | Rp1,450,000 | 24 | Rp660,000 | Rp1,200,000 |
| 18 | 30 | Rp1,185,000 | Rp1,925,000 | 24 | Rp865,000 | Rp1,500,000 |
| 20 | 30 | Rp1,396,000 | Rp2,300,000 | 24 | Rp1,025,000 | Rp1,750,000 |
| 22 | 32 | Rp1,800,000 | Rp2,950,000 | 26 | Rp1,300,000 | Rp2,275,000 |
| 24 | 32 | Rp1,950,000 | Rp3,375,000 | 26 | Rp1,410,000 | Rp2,630,000 |

Sumber: PT. ABADI METAL UTAMA

DAFTAR HARGA FITTING STEEL FLANGE RICON / FKK

Serpong, 03 September 2015

| No | NAMA BARANG | 1/2" | 3/4" | 1" | 1 1/4" | 1 1/2" | 2" | 2 1/2" | 3" | 4" | 5" | 6" | 8" | 10" | 12" | 14" | 16" | 18" | 20" | 24" |
|----|--|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Flange FF CS NS 10K | 30,600 | 44,400 | 55,100 | 58,200 | 51,200 | 62,800 | 77,100 | 61,100 | 101,000 | 146,900 | 163,200 | 253,000 | 379,500 | 383,600 | 468,200 | 643,200 | 851,200 | 967,000 | 1,443,900 |
| 2 | Flange FF CS JIS B2220 10K | 28,900 | 56,100 | 59,700 | 63,800 | 66,900 | 80,600 | 111,700 | 112,200 | 135,200 | 205,100 | 272,400 | 323,900 | 507,500 | 584,500 | 704,900 | 988,400 | 1,408,700 | 1,439,800 | 1,964,600 |
| 3 | Flange FF CS JIS B2220 20K | 35,600 | 36,600 | 56,100 | 68,900 | 88,300 | 101,500 | 111,700 | 163,200 | 210,700 | 406,000 | 434,100 | 541,700 | 941,500 | 1,108,800 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 | Flange FF CS JIS B2220 6K | 20,400 | 25,000 | 30,600 | 53,100 | 56,700 | 61,200 | 64,300 | 85,700 | 102,600 | 138,800 | 189,800 | 271,900 | 406,000 | 544,700 | 668,700 | 894,100 | 1,031,800 | - | - |
| 5 | Flange FF CS NS SK | 19,400 | 21,500 | 25,500 | 44,400 | 47,500 | 62,800 | 66,900 | 70,400 | 96,900 | 130,100 | 169,400 | 247,900 | 332,100 | 386,100 | 620,900 | 830,200 | 958,100 | - | - |
| 6 | Flange FF CS JIS B2220 16K | 42,900 | 45,400 | 48,500 | 57,700 | 68,400 | 73,000 | 114,800 | 141,800 | 193,300 | 312,700 | 373,900 | 481,500 | 863,500 | 1,032,300 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7 | Blind Flange RF CS B2220 10K | 47,000 | 61,200 | 64,300 | 64,700 | 86,200 | 93,900 | 136,200 | 147,400 | 193,800 | 382,500 | 425,400 | 769,600 | 955,800 | 1,618,300 | 1,771,300 | 2,613,800 | 3,675,100 | 4,074,400 | 6,120,000 |
| 8 | Flange RFCS JIS BS4504 PN10 | 39,800 | 43,400 | 48,500 | 61,200 | 63,300 | 79,600 | 200,000 | 117,300 | 137,200 | 191,300 | 258,100 | 373,900 | 472,800 | 520,800 | 838,000 | 3,054,200 | 1,334,700 | 2,587,700 | 2,252,700 |
| 9 | Flange RF CS NS PN10 | 39,800 | 39,800 | 41,700 | 42,400 | 56,700 | 57,700 | 68,400 | 69,400 | 115,800 | 179,600 | 238,700 | 305,500 | 325,400 | 424,900 | 698,700 | 730,900 | 994,500 | 1,297,000 | 1,606,500 |
| 10 | Blind Flange RF CS BS4504 PN10 | 49,000 | 55,600 | 57,200 | 67,300 | 105,100 | 135,700 | 167,800 | 236,200 | 354,500 | - | 416,700 | 643,700 | 1,199,100 | 1,522,400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11 | Flange RF CS BS4504 PN16 | 40,300 | 57,700 | 64,300 | 79,100 | 85,200 | 94,400 | 116,300 | 141,800 | 154,600 | 214,800 | 258,100 | 361,100 | 515,700 | 666,100 | 1,027,200 | 1,800,000 | - | - | - |
| 12 | Flange RF CS NS PN16 | 33,200 | 54,600 | 57,700 | 58,200 | 59,200 | 81,600 | 89,300 | 98,000 | 110,000 | 167,300 | 205,100 | 277,500 | 425,900 | 503,900 | 928,200 | 974,700 | 1,522,900 | 2,208,300 | 3,815,900 |
| 13 | Blind Flange RF CS BS4504 PN16 | 50,500 | 52,100 | 54,100 | 82,200 | 106,100 | 115,800 | 168,300 | 189,800 | 233,600 | 323,400 | 416,700 | 655,400 | 1,011,400 | 1,658,100 | 1,952,800 | 2,935,100 | - | - | - |
| 14 | Blind Flange RF JIS BS2220 20K | 53,600 | 68,900 | 74,000 | 95,900 | 99,000 | 118,900 | 172,400 | 260,700 | 329,500 | 559,000 | 806,400 | 901,200 | 1,566,300 | 2,054,800 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15 | Slip ON RF A105 B16,5 150 Psi | 41,900 | 60,200 | 65,300 | 101,000 | 118,900 | 146,900 | 197,400 | 229,500 | 329,000 | 385,600 | 451,900 | 738,000 | 1,068,000 | 2,007,900 | 2,357,800 | 2,963,100 | 3,177,300 | 4,205,000 | 6,407,200 |
| 16 | Slip ON RF A105 B16,5 300 Psi | - | - | - | - | 182,100 | 220,900 | 290,200 | 337,700 | 610,500 | 793,600 | 934,900 | 1,624,900 | 2,121,600 | 3,548,600 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17 | Slip ON RF A105 B16,5 600 Psi | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000,000 | - | 2,928,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | Blind Flange RF A105 B16,5 150 Psi | 56,100 | 59,700 | 65,300 | 95,400 | 113,800 | 152,500 | 246,900 | 263,200 | 415,200 | 548,300 | 668,700 | 1,178,100 | 1,676,800 | 2,519,400 | 3,624,000 | 4,651,200 | - | - | - |
| 19 | Welding Neck RF A105 B16,5 540 150 Psi | 67,800 | 89,300 | 96,900 | - | 172,400 | 223,900 | 260,500 | 365,200 | 459,000 | 697,700 | 741,600 | 1,178,200 | 1,716,700 | 3,173,300 | 4,483,500 | 5,797,700 | - | - | - |
| 20 | Welding Neck RF A105 B16,5 580 300 Psi | - | - | - | - | - | 302,500 | 383,100 | 455,500 | 733,400 | 1,353,600 | 1,591,200 | 2,476,100 | 3,338,000 | 6,018,000 | - | - | - | - | - |

Keterangan :

1. Harga belum termasuk PPN 10%.
2. Harga sangat tidak mengikat.
3. Harga Netto

Sumber: PT. BUSUR KILAT PERKASA

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Lampiran E

Hasil Perhitungan Pressure Drop:

Tabel E.1. Hasil Redesain Jalur Pipa *Section 1*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa Outlet Boiler Yoshimine 1 menuju High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 61928 mm | ΔL | 53352 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 8 | Ellbow 90° | 6 |
| | Globe Valve | 2 | Globe Valve | 2 |
| | Tee | 1 | Tee | 1 |
| | Entrance Losses | 1 | Entrance Losses | 1 |
| | Exit Losses | 1 | Exit Losses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 2.456 kg/cm ² | | 1.025 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.2. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 2*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa Outlet Boiler Yoshimine 2 menuju High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 97565 mm | ΔL | 96573 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 11 | Ellbow 90° | 7 |
| | Ellbow 45° | 2 | Ellbow 45° | - |
| | Globe Valve | 2 | Globe Valve | 2 |
| | Tee | 1 | Tee | 1 |
| | Entrance Losses | 1 | Entrance Losses | 1 |
| | Exit Losses | 1 | Exit Losses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 2.402 kg/cm ² | | 1.018 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.3. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 3*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa outlet Boiler Cheng-Chen menuju High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 75487 mm | ΔL | 75487 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Elbow 90° | 14 | Elbow 90° | 14 |
| | Elbow 45° | 2 | Elbow 45° | 2 |
| | Globe Valve | 6 | Globe Valve | 6 |
| | Entrance Losses | 1 | Entrance Losses | 1 |
| | Exit Losses | 1 | Exit Losses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 1.502 kg/cm ² | | 0.804 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.4. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 4*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa outlet High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) menuju Turbin Shinko [Diameter pipa 12 inchi] | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 4085 mm | ΔL | 4085 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 3 | Ellbow 90° | 3 |
| | Globe Valve | 1 | Globe Valve | 1 |
| | Reducer | 1 | Reducer | 1 |
| | Exit Looses | 1 | Exit Looses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 0.494 kg/cm ² | | 0.417 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.5. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 4*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa outlet High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) menuju Turbin Shinko [Diameter pipa 14 inchi] | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 21509 mm | ΔL | 19933 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 4 | Ellbow 90° | 3 |
| | Globe Valve | 1 | Globe Valve | 1 |
| | Entrance Losses | 1 | Entrance Losses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 0.407 kg/cm ² | | 0.331 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.6. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 5*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa outlet High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) menuju Turbin SNM [Diameter pipa 12 inchi] | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 9400 mm | ΔL | 7315 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 5 | Ellbow 90° | 4 |
| | Globe Valve | 1 | Globe Valve | 1 |
| | Reducer | 1 | Reducer | 1 |
| | Exit Looses | 1 | Exit Looses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 0.686 kg/cm ² | | 0.460 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.7. Hasil Redesain Jalur *Section 5*

| Komponen | Desain Jalur Distribusi | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| | Existing | | Redesain | |
| Pipa outlet High Pressure Steam Header (HPSH) menuju Turbin SNM [Diameter pipa 14 inchi] | Straight Pipe | | | |
| | ΔL | 27712 mm | ΔL | 25136 mm |
| | Valves and Fittings | | | |
| | Ellbow 90° | 3 | Ellbow 90° | 2 |
| | Globe Valve | 1 | Globe Valve | 1 |
| | Entrance Losses | 1 | Entrance Losses | 1 |
| | Pressure Drop | | | |
| | 0.463 kg/cm ² | | 0.394 kg/cm ² | |

Tabel E.8 Hasil Perhitungan Heat Loss:

| Jalur pipa | Temperature (K) | | Thermal Conductivities (W/m K) | | | Heat Transfer Coefficient | | Thermal Resistance (K/W) |
|------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Steam | Ambient | Steam | Carbon Steel | Mineral Wool | h_1 (Steam) | h_2 (Ambient) | |
| <i>Section 1</i> | 623.15 | 303.15 | 0.05144 | 42.47 | 0.0830 | 600.503 | 0.169 | 0.0866 |
| <i>Section 2</i> | 621.15 | 303.15 | 0.05124 | 42.54 | 0.0825 | 578.039 | 0.169 | 0.0479 |
| <i>Section 3</i> | 622.15 | 303.15 | 0.05134 | 51 | 0.0827 | 404.863 | 0.196 | 0.0750 |

Lanjutan Tabel E.8 Hasil Perhitungan Heat Loss:

| Jalur pipa | | Temperature (K) | | Thermal Conductivities (W/m K) | | | Heat Transfer Coefficient | | Thermal Resistance (K/W) |
|------------|-----|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Steam | Ambient | Steam | Carbon Steel | Mineral Wool | h ₁ (Steam) | h ₂ (Ambient) | |
| Section 4 | 14" | 621.376 | 303.15 | 0.05110 | 42.530 | 0.0830 | 502.176 | 0.169 | 0.2304 |
| | 12" | 621.164 | 303.15 | 0.05104 | 42.539 | 0.0825 | 594.693 | 0.178 | 1.1511 |
| Section 5 | 14" | 621.376 | 303.15 | 0.05100 | 42.530 | 0.0827 | 523.953 | 0.169 | 0.1827 |
| | 12" | 621.123 | 303.15 | 0.05103 | 42.541 | 0.0827 | 620.341 | 0.178 | 0.6428 |

Lanjutan Tabel E.8 Hasil Perhitungan Heat Loss:

| Jalur pipa | Temperature Inlet HPSH | | Heat Loss | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | K | °C | W | W/m |
| <i>Section 1</i> | 622.69 | 349.54 | 3693.971 | 69.237 |
| <i>Section 2</i> | 620.28 | 347.13 | 6641.295 | 68.769 |
| <i>Section 3</i> | 620.3489 | 347.199 | 4864.218 | 64.437 |

Lanjutan Tabel E.8 Hasil Perhitungan Heat Loss:

| Jalur pipa | | Temperature Inlet Turbin | | Heat Loss | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| | | K | °C | W | W/m |
| HPSH to Turbin Shinko | 14" | 621.164 | 348.014 | 1381.459 | 69.305 |
| | 12" | 621.121 | 347.971 | 276.261 | 67.628 |
| HPSH to Turbin SNM | 14" | 621.123 | 347.973 | 1742.086 | 69.306 |
| | 12" | 621.051 | 347.901 | 494.638 | 67.619 |

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1. Kesimpulan

Perhitungan dan analisa yang dilakukan pada bab sebelumnya, diperoleh beberapa data yang dapat disimpulkan untuk mengetahui hasil akhir dari sebuah penelitian. Pada bab ini terdapat beberapa kesimpulan terkait hasil perhitungan dan analisa yang dilakukan. Berikut kesimpulan dari hasil perhitungan dan analisa tersebut:

1. Proses redesain pada jalur existing mampu mengurangi *pressure drop* dan *heat loss* pada jalur distribusi. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan memperpendek jalur pendistribusian uap dari keluaran boiler menuju turbin. Penggantian material pipa pada jalur *section* 1, 2 dan jalur *section* 3 dilakukan untuk mengurangi *pressure drop* yang terjadi. Hal itu dikarenakan pada jalur tersebut ditemukan banyak pipa yang sudah terkorosi dan dipastikan banyak endapan yang terjadi di dalam pipa akibat proses distribusi terkait umur pipa yang digunakan.
2. Hasil analisa dari perhitungan *pressure drop* pada jalur existing maupun jalur redesain, membuktikan bahwa jalur redesain lebih efektif dengan rata-rata penurunan *pressure drop* sebesar 1.53 kg/cm^2 . Sehingga tekanan masuk rata-rata pada turbin meningkat 8.8% dibanding jalur existing. Nilai *pressure drop* pada sistem perpipaan distribusi uap di PG. Gempolkrep Mojokerto dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu, kekasaran material di dalam pipa, dan panjang pipa maupun jumlah fitting pipa yang digunakan.

3. Penggantian material isolasi sangat berpengaruh pada *heat loss* dan temperature masuk turbin. Temperature rata-rata masuk turbin pada desain *existing* adalah 325 °C. Sedangkan pada jalur redesain temperature rata-rata masuk turbin adalah 347.935 °C. Temperatur rata-rata masuk turbin meningkat 22.935 °C, dengan prosentase kenaikan 7.05%. Nilai tersebut membuktikan bahwa isolasi pada jalur redesain lebih efektif dibanding jalur *existing*. Penyebab utama terjadinya *heat loss* pada jalur sistem perpipaan distribusi uap di PG. Gempolkrep Mojokerto adalah rusaknya sistem isolasi pada jalur section 1, 2 dan jalur section 3.

5.2. Saran

Saran untuk penelitian berikutnya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Analisa tegangan pada penelitian berikutnya perlu dilakukan, karena analisa tegangan pada penelitian ini diabaikan.
2. Dilakukan pemilihan material isolasi yang mempunyai nilai konduktivitas thermal lebih kecil dari mineral wool.
3. Analisa dilakukan dengan menggunakan software pada penelitian selanjutnya, misalnya software ANSYS – Steady State Thermal.

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BIODATA PENULIS



Denny Akbar Nurhadyansyah lahir di Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Memulai pendidikan Sekolah Dasar pada tahun 1999 di SD Negeri 4 Yosomulyo, pada tahun 2005 melanjutkan pendidikan di SMP Negeri 1 Genteng sampai tahun 2008, di tahun 2008 melanjutkan pendidikan ke SMA Negeri 1 Genteng, pada tahun 2011 penulis diterima untuk melanjutkan pendidikan di Politeknik Perkapalan Negeri Surabaya jurusan D-3 Teknik Permesinan Kapal. Pada tahun 2014 penulis melanjutkan pendidikan di Jurusan Teknik Sistem Perkapalan, Fakultas Teknologi Kelautan, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember.

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